

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE SAYS U.S. SUB NOT NUCLEAR ARMED

OW180730 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday he believed the U.S. submarine Tunny, now at Yokosuka port, south of Tokyo, is not carrying nuclear missiles. Nakasone made the remark at a Diet session in reply to an opposition question as to whether or not the submarine is armed with Tomahawk missiles with nuclear warheads.

Nakasone said there are both nuclear and conventional versions of the Tomahawk and the U.S. has told Japan that most of them are of the non-nuclear type. The Tunny is one of the Sturgeon-class submarines which the U.S. planned to arm with the Tomahawks starting this month. Its entry into the Yokosuka Naval Base last week has aroused opposition.

Nakasone also told the Diet that the bringing into Japan of nuclear weapons was covered by an agreement for prior consultations between the Japanese and U.S. Governments. If the U.S. proposes such prior consultations, Japan would refuse the request (for introduction of nuclear arms), the prime minister said. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe backed up Nakasone by saying that a submarine is capable of carrying nuclear missiles is one thing, and that it actually carries them is another.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST TOMAHWA KS AT YOKOSUKA

OW171037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Yokosuka, June 17 KYODO -- Some 4,000-5,000 demonstrators gathered here, south of Tokyo, Sunday to protest the planned deployment on American naval vessels of Tomahawk missiles, which are capable of being fitted with nuclear warheads. This followed the entry to the U.S. Yokosuka Naval Base on Thursday of the 3,640-ton Sturgeon-class submarine Tunny, which is expected to be fitted with the missiles.

The demonstrators comprised protestors from throughout the country who oppose nuclear weapons and the American military bases in Japan. They listened to speeches and a jazz performance, then welcomed a group of nine protestors who had set out from the Sasebo Naval Base in Nagasaki Prefecture 35 days ago to travel, mainly by foot, to as many places as possible to lobby against the Tomahawk deployment.

'UNPRECEDENTED' TRADE PROMOTION BY U.S., OTHERS

OW180815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- Japan's foreign trading partners, especially the United States and the European Community (EC), are taking a new approach to the Japanese market, according to officials of the semi-governmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) here.

Foreign countries' approach to selling in Japan "has now entered its second phase," said a senior JETRO official. The officials said the change is evident in an unprecedented round of export promotion activity now being directed at Japan by U.S. and European governments.

Despite the gradual reduction of Japanese tariffs and other barriers to trade in recent years, the United States and the EC have had little success so far in increasing exports to offset their huge trade deficits with Japan. Both trading partners have tended to claim the Japanese market was "still closed," JETRO officials said, and to demand greater efforts by Japan to open its market and buy more of their products.

But lately a change has taken place, with foreign export missions and trade shows aimed at the Japanese market following in quick succession, indicating that Japan's trading partners are placing much greater emphasis on improving their understanding of the market in Japan. "The days of foreign exporters thinking 'If it sells in our country it ought to sell in Japan' appear to be ending," a JETRO official said.

Last year JETRO handled 21 arrangements for overseas export promotion missions to Japan, but the number this year is likely to be over 30, officials said. From the United States alone, starting with a special export expansion mission in January, missions have come from the states of California (in late March), Michigan, Kansas and Wisconsin (this month) and another is due from Ohio in September.

Earlier this year West Germany held a major industrial product exhibition in Tokyo attended by 860,000 people, with over 500 companies represented, and France is planning a major display at Japanese department stores this fall, JETRO officials said. In an especially thorough approach, they said, Australia and the Netherlands both planned to send missions to Japan after first conducting surveys on the Japanese market and holding seminars to study their results.

#### NAKASONE ON BUDGET AUSTERITY, SOVIET RELATIONS

OW180603 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday told the Diet considerably austere ceilings must be set to next fiscal 1985 budget requests from government agencies. Nakasone made the remark in answering Liberal-Democrat Kakuzo Kawamoto, who asked Nakasone about the results of the recent London summit of seven Western industrial powers at a plenary session of the House of Councillors. Nakasone said the government would maintain the basic austerity policy recommended by the ad hoc Committee on Administrative Reform, despite calls for raised ceilings to budget requests voiced by some ruling party leaders. He also indicated the government would prepare a fiscal 1985 budget draft with virtual minus ceilings to budget requests than the current fiscal budget.

In relation to prospects of East-West relations, Nakasone said he wants to find a clue to break the deadlocked Japan-Soviet relations through interchanges by parliamentarians, men of culture and business leaders.

On high U.S. interest rates, Nakasone said the London summit agreed to make efforts to lower these and that Japan would watch U.S. efforts to curtail its financial deficits to solve the problem. Nakasone also said Japan wants to cooperate with developing countries in reducing their huge accumulated debts and that Japan would consider to open the market for such countries.

He said Japan would make efforts to help United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expand his peace efforts in the Iran-Iraq war.

When Socialist Takakatsu Tsushima urged Nakasone to visit the Soviet Union to promote Russo-Japanese dialogues, Nakasone said Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko should come to Japan before he visits the Soviet Union. Tsushima also grilled the government on agricultural administration over Japan's move to import rice from South Korea but Nakasone refuted that the issue is a limited one arising from bromine-polluted old rice crop in 1978, saying that there is no fear in demand-supply of rice as the stable food.

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO IMPROVE SOVIET TIES

OW151123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO -- The Japanese Government plans to improve its relations with the Soviet Union which are in their worst state in many years because of the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the shooting down of a South Korean civilian airliner last year, government sources said Friday. The sources said the government is moving to patch up ties with Moscow after the London summit of major Western industrialized countries last week and a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa in Moscow Wednesday. Participants in the London summit agreed to call for resumption of stalled U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms reduction talks.

Kapitsa gave signs that the Soviet Union under the new leadership of President Konstantin Chernenko may positively promote dialogue between Tokyo and Moscow. Abe held talks with Kapitsa at Moscow International Airport en route home from London.

The Soviet shift is regarded by Japanese Foreign Ministry officials as stemming from the Kremlin's new perception of Japan as a key member of the international community, though most ministry officials still believe the Soviet Union puts its relations with Japan much below its ties with the United States. The officials said the Soviet occupation of four small islands off Japan's northern major island of Hokkaido still constitutes a major stumbling block to improvement of bilateral relations.

The deployment of an increasing number of SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East and the general military buildup in the area are also responsible for the deterioration of Tokyo-Moscow ties, according to the officials. But contact between the two countries remains open, though very limited, as recently shown by working-level consultations held in Moscow in March and a visit to the Soviet capital by Takehiko Nishiyama, director of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau.

And now there are several other Japan-Soviet meetings on the timetable or being planned -- bilateral consultations to discuss the Mideast Crisis either in Tokyo or Moscow this summer, talks concerning U.N. disarmament negotiations in August, a foreign ministerial meeting between Abe and Andrei Gromyko in New York in September, trade and economic consultations in Tokyo in October and a visit to Tokyo by a Soviet National Assembly delegation, its timing yet to be finalized. The 1979 Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan prompted the Japanese Government to limit personnel exchanges between the two countries and the anti-Soviet sanction has not been fully dropped yet.

ABE ASKS DIET TO PLAN WELCOME FOR SOVIETS

OW151243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Friday asked the Speaker of the Lower House and the President of the Upper House of the Diet (parliament) to discuss ways to welcome a Soviet delegation to visit here shortly. Abe's meeting with the heads of two Houses of the Diet followed a remark by Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa at a meeting with Abe Wednesday that the Soviet Union would send a Supreme Soviet delegation consisting of eminent officials to Japan.

Lower House Speaker Kenji Fukunaga and Upper House President Mutsuo Kimura told Abe that they would talk the matter over with members of their respective houses. A top Foreign Ministry official expressed the hope Friday evening that the possible visit to Japan of the Supreme Soviet delegation would serve as a breakthrough in the currently deadlocked Japan-Soviet relations.

JCP, CPSU TO HOLD MOSCOW PREPARATORY MEETING

OW151149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0920 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet Communist Parties will open a meeting in Moscow on July 3 to prepare for their summit meeting the Japanese Party said Friday. Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chief of party secretariat, will leave Tokyo for Moscow on July 2, a party spokesman said. The Moscow session follows a similar preparatory meeting in Tokyo in late April. Kenji Miyamoto and Konstantin Chernenko, leaders of the two parties, may hold their summit meeting in the Soviet capital this summer, at the earliest, according to party sources.

DPRK URGES JSP NOT TO ESTABLISH TIES WITH ROK

OW170458 Tokyo KYODO in English 0415 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO -- North Korea, branding South Korea as a fascist element and a U.S. puppet, has urged Japan's major opposition Socialist Party not to establish any contact with South Korea, party sources said Sunday. The sources said North Korea made the request when a Socialist delegation visited Pyongyang in late April.

The delegation, led by Hideyoshi Hirose, vice chairman of the party's special committee on Korean problems, held three rounds of talks with officials of the Korea Workers Party from April 27 to May 1.

The North Koreans made that request during the second round of talks held on April 28, saying South Korea is under the grip of U.S. military and has no authority of its own, the sources said. The request followed the statement by Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi late in March indicating the party's intention to revise its anti-South Korea policy and readiness for exchanges with the Seoul government.

The Japan Socialist Party maintains friendly relations with North Korea in the absence of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

Apparently acting on the Pyongyang request, Ishibashi indicated in an television interview on May 28 that his party is opposed to the Japan visit by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan expected in September, political commentators said. Three days later, the JSP Central Committee issued what it called a unified statement opposing the presidential visit and calling on the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to cancel.

ABE TO VISIT SOUTH KOREA IN JULY FOR TALKS

OW160935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will visit South Korea in July to pave the way for President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan later this year, government sources said Saturday. Abe will have a series of meetings with Chon, his South Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyung, and other government leaders during his stay in South Korea July 6-9, they said. The talks are likely to focus on ways of promoting Japanese-South Korean relations and paving the way for Chon's forthcoming visit to Japan. Chon is planning the Japan trip in September in return for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to South Korea last January.

While in Seoul, Abe is also expected to confer with his South Korean hosts on ways to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, government sources said. Specifically, Abe is expected to express Japan's support for the South Korean policy of seeking dialogue with North Korea and improving relations with both the Soviet Union and China, they said.

On bilateral ties, the sources said the two countries removed a major economic issue with Nakasone's pledge of a major yen loan to South Korea during his visit there. Nevertheless, Abe and his South Korean hosts are expected to discuss ways to improve bilateral economic relations, including the trade gap and Japan's technological cooperation.

South Korean officials are likely to ask Abe to improve the legal status of South Korean residents in Japan as a symbolic gesture to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries, government sources said. Although Japanese and South Korean officials have tentatively agreed to set the date of Chon's visit for September 6-8, an official announcement of the itinerary is unlikely to be made during Abe's trip because of security considerations, the sources said.

With the Rangoon bombing incident still fresh in mind, South Korean security authorities are sensitive about giving undue publicity to Chon's movements, the sources said. During his visit to Burma in October last year, Chon narrowly escaped death in a terrorist bomb attack that killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers.

#### TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION WITH ROK SET TO BEGIN

OW170505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO -- South Korea will send the first group of about 100 engineers to Japan this fall to start industrial technology cooperation between the two countries, official Japanese sources said Sunday. The sources said the Korean engineers will stay in Japan for three to six months to undergo training at various industrial plants. If successful, more Korean engineers will be invited to Japan to meet the strong Korean Government request for technology transfer, the sources at the Foreign Ministry said.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will visit Seoul early in July to inform Seoul officials of details of Japan's industrial technology cooperation with South Korea, they said. Such cooperation scheme was first taken up for discussion in a bilateral trade conference in May last year.

South Korea at the meeting sought Japan's transfer of high technology and training of Korean engineers in Japan but Japan showed a noncommittal attitude, saying it was a matter to be done by the private sector. Japan later changed its mind and decided to accept Korean engineers at smaller-size Japanese enterprises for training in face of growing Korean demand to rectify the bilateral trade imbalance currently in Japan's favor, the sources said. They said training will be given to Korean engineers in such fields as ceramics, machinery and automobile repair, and not in high technology which they said is a strategic field.

#### ABE PLEDGES PEACE EFFORT IN PERSIAN GULF

OW151317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday Japan would make positive efforts, including dispatch of personnel to a United Nations truce-monitoring force, to achieve peace in the Iran-Iraq war. Abe made the remarks in commenting on the Persian Gulf situation in a video recording for a Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) program.

Abe said he hoped the limited truce between Iran and Iraq would develop into a total cease-fire in the war, which has lasted for three and a half years.

He pointed out a change in the posture of Iran, which agreed to a limited cease-fire agreement proposal proposed by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In particular, Abe pointed to Iran's move to improve relations with the Soviet Union as a factor behind the change. He also cited the call for prevention of escalation of the war issued at the recent London economic summit of seven Western industrial powers, and the Soviet wish for a truce as favorable to the Persian Gulf situation. Abe also said there can be no oil crisis in case of escalation of the war because there is ongoing consultation among the countries concerned.

POLL SHOWS OPPOSITION TO HIGHER DEFENSE SPENDING

OW180051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO-- An opinion poll published Monday said 70 percent of Japanese are opposed to increase in defense spending and 60 percent are in favor of keeping the Self-Defense Forces at the present scale. The poll was taken by the ASAHI SHIMBUN newspaper covering more than 2,400 people May 24-25 to mark the 30th anniversary of the defense forces July 1.

It said 61 percent of the people polled favored maintaining the present defense force level, while 21 percent replied they favor either abolition or troops reductions.

Only 11 percent favored the expansion of the defense forces, compared with the 25 percent in a survey in March 1980 carried out a few months after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the leading newspaper said.

It said 58 percent believe the defense forces have been contributing to maintaining peace for Japan, while 28 percent said peace could have been maintained without them.

The survey found 74 percent opposed to increases in defense expenditures with only 14 percent favoring increases in such outlays. The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone earmarked 2,934.6 billion yen (12.76 billion dollars) for defense spending in fiscal 1984, up 6.55 percent over fiscal 1983.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

## Departure From Hisarya

SK152229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Hisarya June 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Hisarya, Plovdiv, for Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, on the morning of June 15, leading the party and state delegation. The members of the party and state delegation of the DPRK and the suite left with him.

Accompanying him were Comrade P. Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea who had come to Hisarya to conduct him.

Comrade Kim Il-song was warmly farewelled by Comrade Ivan Panev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and first secretary of the Plovdiv Provincial Party Committee, and other leading cadres of the local party and government bodies as well as more than 10,000 people.

The long route from the guest house to the railway station plaza were lined in thick walls with working people of all walks of life in gala dress and students and children who came out early in the morning to see off Comrade Kil Il-song, carrying Korean and Bulgarian flags and bunches of flowers.

Set up in the railway station compound and amidst the crowd were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and portraits of Comrade Todor Zhikov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The national flags of Korea and Bulgaria were fluttering vigorously on the flagpoles.

Hung out in the railway station plaza and in many places of the city were the streamers reading, "Farewell to dear Comrade Kim Il-song. Wish to meet you again" and "Long live friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!"

When Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the railway station, the crowd broke into stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" enthusiastically waving the flags and bunches of flowers. A lovely child presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to him.

Comrade Kim Il-song waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowd.

After exchanging greetings at parting with the leading cadres of the party and government bodies of Plovdiv Province and Hisarya, Comrade Kim Il-song got on the train. The train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled out of the railway station and headed for Sofia.

## Arrival in Sofia

SK160441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, on June 15 by special train, leading the party and state delegation of the DPRK for an official goodwill visit on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR].

Comrade Kim Il-song [was] warmly met by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and leading cadres of the party and state of Bulgaria.

Sofia decorated in welcome attire was pervaded with a festive atmosphere. Put up in the compound of the central railway station of Sofia and the plaza in front of it were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and portraits of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Seen in the plaza and in the compound of the railway station were slogans reading "Warm welcome to dear Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Warm welcome to the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song!," and so forth.

Present at the railway station together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov to meet Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Dobri Dzhuror, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Comrade Yordan Yotov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO; Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria; Comrade Todor Bozhinov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and minister of power and raw material sources;

Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Georgi Atanasov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cultural Committee; Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction and rural construction; Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and minister of internal affairs; Comrade Stanish Bonev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions; Comrades Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan M. Khaylov, Vasil Dandov Vasilev, Kiril Zarev and Emil Khristov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP; Comrade Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council of the BPR; Comrades Peko Takov, Georgi Dzhagarov, Mitko Grigorov, and Yaroslav Radev, members of the BCP Central Committee and vice-presidents of the State Council of the BPR; Comrade Georgi Karamanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of consumer goods production and commerce; and leading personnel of party and government bodies and working people's organisations and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army.

At 11:30 A.M. (Bulgarian Time), the special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the railway station compound.

That moment, the welcomers broke into the stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Warm welcome to dear Comrade Kim Il-song!"

Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the train waving to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome and firmly shook hands with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and warmly hugged him. Bulgarian children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to him.

Arriving together with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the party and state delegation of the DPRK Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and suite members.

Comrade Kim Il-song was also accompanied by Comrade P. Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, went out to the railway station plaza, tens of thousands of welcomers presented a sea of flowers, a sea of dances over the spacious plaza, sending up the cheers of "Hurrah!" "Friendship!" "Solidarity!" and "Welcome!" Comrade Kim Il-song waved his hand to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome.

A grand welcome function took place at the plaza in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The national anthems of Korea and Bulgaria were played. A 21-gun salute was fired. Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, reviewed a guard of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged cordial greetings with leading cadres of the Bulgarian party and state who came out to greet him. Children of officials of the DPRK Embassy in Sofia presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Passing by the enthusiastically cheering crowds, Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged their welcome and got on an open car with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and headed along the route lined with more than 300,000 people.

#### Welcomed by Citizens

SK160559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Sofia on June 15.

The 16 kilometre long route from Sofia central railway station to the guest house was lined with over 300,000 working people, school youth and children with flags, bouquets and welcome decorations in their hands to greet Comrade Kim Il-song.

Put up among the crowds were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and portraits of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Seen here and there along the route were slogans reading "Warm welcome to dear Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Warm welcome to the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and so forth, and flags of the two countries.

When the open-air car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov entered the route, the crowds standing in rows on either side of the broad avenue from the railway station plaza raised the stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" waving bouquets.

Comrade Kim Il-song cordially waved to the cheering crowds.

The open-air car carrying the two party and state leaders made its way through a sea of flowers along the route and reached the Lenin Square via the Georgi Dimitrov Street, the city's central street. The crowds shouted "Friendship!" and "Everlasting friendship!"

Comrade Kim Il-song alighted from the car. Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council, warmly welcomed him in the name of the Sofia citizens. Girls dressed in gorgeous national costumes presented Comrade Kim Il-song with big round bread and salt and wine in a wooden pot and fragrant flowers. Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and cordially waved to the cheering crowds.

The motorcade threaded its way again through forests of flags and waves of flowers along the route. A young man dressed in the uniform of a partisan who fought against the domination by Turkish aggressors, arms in hand, presented Comrade Kim Il-song with flowers carrying deep reverence. The open-air car reached the street in front of a museum. When the car stopped, girls presented beautiful flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Comrade Kim Il-song warmly waved to the cheering children.

The motorcade drove again along the route and reached the plaza of the people's cultural palace named after Lyudmila Zhivkova. Lovely girls presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The open-air car reached the Bulgaria Street. Representatives of the workers in Sofia presented flowers to the two party and state leaders.

Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of workers in Sofia. The welcome atmosphere mounted when the open-air car reached the street leading to the foot of Mt. Vitosha. A Bulgarian artiste presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

The working people in Sofia enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Kim Il-song's Bulgarian visit as a new landmark which will be recorded in the history of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples and as a historical event which will greatly contribute to the unity of the socialist countries and the strengthening of the international communist movement.

## Courtesy Call on Zhivkov

SK160411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a courtesy call on Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on June 15.

After posing for a photograph with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Visit to Dimitrov Mausoleum

SK160417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov in Sofia on June 15. Present at the wreath-laying with him were the members of the party and state delegation of our country and the suite.

Also present there were Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, and other Bulgarian cadres.

Thousands of people gathered in the square in front of the mausoleum carrying the national flags of Korea and Bulgaria. The national flags of the two countries were fluttering on the row of flagpoles.

An honour guard of the Bulgarian People's Army was standing at attention.

When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the square, the crowd sent up cheers of "Hurrah!" and "Friendship!" He was met by Comrade Georgi Georgiyev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and first secretary of the Sofia Party Committee, and Comrade Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Soviet.

Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the honour guard of the Bulgarian People's Army.

He, together with the members of the delegation, laid the wreath at the mausoleum of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, a faithful son of the Bulgarian working class and people and a prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movements, amid the wreath-laying music and observed a moment's silence.

Written on the ribbons hanging from the wreath were the words:

"To the memory of the late Comrade Georgi Dimitrov. Kim Il-song."

Comrade Kim Il-song went round the mausoleum together with the members of the delegation.

## Kim-Zhivkov Talks 15 Jun

SK161533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Sofia on June 15 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

At the talks they informed each other of the internal situation and discussed the problem of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries and problems of common concern and reached a consensus of views on the problems discussed.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere. Present at the talks on our side were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPKL Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Ha Tong-yun, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the party central committee; Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade P. Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front; Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Emil Kristov, members, and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Georgi Karamanov, member of the BCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of consumer goods production and commerce; and Comrade Vasil Khubchev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

## Zhivkov Hosts Banquet

SK161007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arranged a grand banquet in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the evening of June 15 at the Boyana Guest House in Sofia.

Invited to the banquet together with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite members.

Present there were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and other leading personnel of the party, power bodies and public organisations.

When Comrade Kim Il-song was ushered into the banquet hall by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the attendants warmly welcomed him with stormy applause. The national anthems of our country and the Bulgarian People's Republic were played at the banquet. Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a speech. Comrade Kim Il-song also spoke there. The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

#### 16 Jun Tete-a-Tete

SK170916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 16 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, were held in Sofia on June 16.

Prior to the talks, Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov posed for a photograph. The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

#### Sofia Mass Rally

SK170929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 16 (KCNA) -- A Sofia mass rally welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held with a large attendance at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia on the afternoon of June 16.

Comrade Kim Il-song attended the meeting together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR].

The meeting place was crowded with functionaries of the BPR party and power bodies and working people's organizations, and Sofia working people, more than 4,000 all told. Placed on the platform of the meeting place were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, appeared in the platform, the attendants of the rally rose to their feet and burst into the enthusiastic cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Friendship!" and "Eternal friendship!"

The members of the DPRK party and state delegation mounted the platform.

In the platform party were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade P. Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front; Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and foreign minister; and other cadres of the Bulgarian party and government; functionaries of the Sofia City Party and power bodies and leading functionaries of social organizations.

The mass rally began with the playing of the national anthems of our country and Bulgaria. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song made speeches at the meeting.

When Comrade Kim Il-song concluded his speech, a working woman presented him with a bunch of fragrant flowers carrying reverence for him.

Raising again and again the enthusiastic cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!", the attendants expressed their unshakable determination to further strengthen the fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, and struggle together against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism forever.

The mass rally closed with the playing of "The Internationale."

#### Visit to Electronics Plant

SK170912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the electronic conversion elements plant in Sofia this morning, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the state council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. He went there together with the members of the party and state delegation of our country and suite members.

Hung on the building of the plant were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, flanked on either side by national flags of Korea and Bulgaria. The entrance and the compound of the plant were lined in thick walls with a large number of employees with flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived at the front gate of the plant, the stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" broke out. A woman employee of the plant presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers and offered welcome greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, he headed for the yard of the plant, warmly waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds. At the yard, he planted a tree as a token of his visit to the plant. Then he went round the major workshops of the plant and encouraged the endeavours of the workers there.

In the reception room he was briefed by the director of the plant on its history. Saying that Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to his plant is a great encouragement and support to the Bulgarian working class, the director of the plant warmly hailed the visit and proposed a toast to his good health and long life. The director presented him with a gift in the name of the employees of the plant.

Comrade Kim Il-song highly estimated the successes achieved by the workers of the plant in their struggle to carry out the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party under the correct leadership of the party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and wished them greater success in their future work. At the end of his visit to the plant, Comrade Kim Il-song left at the plant a souvenir and the handwriting "Let us accelerate communist construction by automating production. Kim Il-song June 16, 1984."

#### Kang Song-san-Filipov Talks

SK170920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 16 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Sofia on June 16 between Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, who is member of the party and state delegation of the DPRK, and Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Present there on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ha Tong-yun, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, and other personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Georgi Karamanev, member of the BCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of consumer goods production and commerce; Comrade Khristo Khristov, member of the BCP central committee and minister of foreign trade; Comrade Vasil Khubchev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and Comrade Lyubomir Popov, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and personages concerned. The talks took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

#### Performance Honors Kim Il-song

SK171303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1251 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 16 (KCNA) -- A grand music and dance performance was given this evening by artistes and art circle members from all parts of Bulgaria at the Ryudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of culture in Sofia in honor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR], appreciated the performance. The performance was given by more than 1,000 artistes from 18 noted art organisations in all parts of Bulgaria.

Invited to see the performance were the members of the party and state delegation of the DPRK and suite members.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR; Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front; Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and foreign minister; and leading personnel of the Bulgarian party and power bodies, public organisations and working people in Sofia, more than 4,000 in all.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, appeared in the box, the audience rose to their feet and burst into the stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" He waved his hand to the cheering crowds. The curtain rose with the choruses of "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Bulgarian song "Communist."

Put on stage were songs depicting the valiant struggle of the Bulgarian Communists and patriots against foreign invaders and their ardent love for the motherland and dances showing the life and customs of people in different parts of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian artistes well presented artistically the Korean song "The Snow Falls", deeply impressing the audience. They sang well with ardent reverence the song "Good Health and Long Life to the Leader", reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean people wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to win warm acclaim of the audience.

At the end of the performance, the artistes in various beautiful national costumes put on stage a welcoming scene depicting the deep emotion and joy of meeting Comrade Kim Il-song, singing and dancing. The audience again burst into stormy applause and cheers.

After the performance, Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov waved high their firmly clasped hands powerfully demonstrating the solidness and eternity of the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Bulgaria.

That moment, the entire performers raised again and again the cheers of "Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Friendship, friendship" and "Eternal friendship."

Comrade Kim Il-song presented a basket of flowers to the artistes, congratulating them upon their successful performance.

At the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture Comrade Kim Il-song left the following handwriting: "The popular masses are the creator and enjoyer of culture and art. Kim Il-song, June 16, 1984."

COMMENTARY FLAYS SOUTH'S WHITE PAPER 'ON WAR'

SK151208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 14 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 15 June commentary: "White Paper for War"]

[Text] According to a report, the South Korean puppet government recently announced a so-called administrative white paper. This white paper pointed out the issues on intensifying the strikes on our rear areas by the puppets, together with the U.S. troops in South Korea, on staging the "Ulchi" war exercise in 1984, on concretely working out the plans of wartime mobilization of troops and on increasing the wartime material for war of aggression in accordance with the agreement with the U.S. imperialists. The white paper, emitting the stench of powder in every sentence, is not an administrative white paper but in fact a white paper on war.

In the Security Consultative Meeting held some time ago, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets discussed the issues of turning South Korea to the U.S. imperialists' general nuclear outpost and perfecting the preparations of war by reinforcing the aggressor troops and the puppet army and by increasing the reserves of wartime material.

The white paper is a criminal document prepared with the masters to realize the plan of a northward war of aggression. Establishing the wartime troop mobilization system, increasing the reserves of wartime material and concretely working out the plan of strikes on the enemy's rear is something which the aggressors work out on the eve of the provocation of war. This white paper shows that the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have reached an extremely reckless stage.

This also shows the treacherous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the U.S. imperialists' servant of war who is unhesitatingly attempting to trigger a war against the fellow countrymen, following the U.S. imperialists.

What we should not overlook in the contents of the white paper is the puppets' attempt to justify their war frenzy by saying that it is aimed at coping with the increase in combat capability of the North. This is a preposterous trick insulting our consistent policy for peaceful solution of the Korean issue and our sincere efforts to achieve this policy.

As is widely known to the world, we repeatedly proposed that the questions of holding tripartite talks among the United States, the South Korean authorities and us, of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and of a adopted a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South be solved.

Our proposal for tripartite talks proceeded from the position of easing the tensions created on the Korean peninsula and ensuring the peaceful solution of the Korean issue. Our new proposal is a most reasonable and most realistic one. Thus, it is enjoying active support and welcome from the progressive people of the entire world, not to speak of the Korean people at home and abroad.

Our proposal for tripartite talks exposed the preposterous nature of the threat of southward invasion which the puppets rave about. Those who create the danger of war are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets themselves.

South Korea is a colony, a military base and a nuclear outpost of the U.S. imperialists where enormous numbers of troops and nearly 1 million puppet army troops, and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed.

Constantly increasing the aggressor forces in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are introducing nuclear equipment on a large scale. They are extremely straining the situation in our country by staging such large-scale war exercises as the "Team Spirit-84" exercise.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is raving about the threat of invasion, viciously slandering us, while it is creating the danger of war. Its act is extremely shameless. The South Korean puppets can never conceal their true nature in aggravating the Korean situation. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is attempting to bring the calamity of nuclear war to the fellow countrymen following the U.S. imperialists, can never escape denunciation at home and abroad.

NODONG SINMUN QUESTIONS SUICIDES OF DRAFTES

SK170653 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 16 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 17 June commentary: "Is It Really Suicide?"]

[Text] On 11 June, the man in the post of the puppet defense minister of South Korea reported to the Defense Affairs Committee of the puppet National Assembly on the so-called situation of the death of students who died after being drafted into the puppet army. At the meeting, he described the coercive conscription as voluntary enlistment, reduced the number of dead students to six, and fabricated the cause of most of their deaths as suicide and as accidents involving firearms for the rest. This is a preposterous trick totally conflicting with the truth, and it is a scheme aimed at covering the truth.

This is not the first time that the issue of the college students who died after having been drafted into the puppet army has been discussed. Earlier when the youths and students strongly protested that college students who had participated in the antifascist democratization struggle had been conscripted and had died in the puppet army, the puppet defense ministry said that they had died during exercises. By the way, the puppet defense minister said that many college students committed suicide, even reversing the previous announcement. Their incoherent remarks themselves show that they are adopting a shallow trick to cover the truth.

The antifascist democratization struggle by youths and students has gone on in South Korea for 4 months. The youths and students, who have turned out in the struggle, continue to demand strongly that an explanation be given to the murder of their fellow students who were coercively conscripted.

The puppet clique, which has been perplexed over the pressure of the aroused public opinion, described the coercive conscription as voluntary enlistment and the cause for their death as suicide, thereby trying to mislead public opinion and to mitigate their crimes a little. This notwithstanding, there is no one who would accept such a preposterous trick as truth. If they had really enlisted voluntarily, why did they commit suicide when their service in the puppet army was coming to an end? Their deaths were not suicide; they were murdered by the puppets.

All of the students who reportedly committed suicide during their service in the puppet army were patriotic students who had stood at the head of the antifascist democratization struggle. They were students who were coercively expelled from the campus and coercively conscripted into the army by the puppet clique with a view to eradicating the democratization struggle, which is intensifying on the campus.

The Japanese magazine SEKAI reported that nine of those students who were coercively conscripted died of unknown causes. It said that various miserable phenomena are being revealed by the families of those who were shot to death, stabbed to death, or (?bayoneted) to death.

Terrorism and murder are hackneyed tactics of the puppet clique. The Chon Tu-hwan ring committed the massacre in Kwangju. At the moment, too, it is leaving no stone unturned to get rid of and eradicate patriots. Numerous patriotic students have died like this at the guns and bayonets of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should know that it cannot cover the truth of the case with any fabrication. The South Korean youths and students will never tolerate the puppet clique's crimes. The puppet clique will pay dearly for its crimes.

#### SOUTH KOREAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN CRITICIZED

SK151544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA) -- A South Korean paper criticized the privileged circles' dirty "claptrap campaign" these days with the approach of "elections" to the puppet National Assembly. Although the exact date of "elections" is not made known in South Korea, the hot wind of elections is already blowing, the paper said, and continued:

"Feasts" with rice wine of inferior quality were held in various places of Seoul on Sunday. Needless to say, "assemblymen" in those places had a hand in them. These days such practices can be seen almost in all other places, too. The "assemblymen" are busy attending various meetings. Miscellaneous goods such as soap, towel, pencil are given to voters in the name of "assemblymen". They are engrossed in such "favour-seeking campaign" as presenting rubber shoes, rice wine and money envelopes.

Noting that such "campaign" of the privileged circles for buying over "voters" will only bring about evil circulation of corruption, the paper said the people must realize that the money offered to them is the murderous tax collected from the people.

#### KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RETURN TO SEOUL DEMANDED

SK161242 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A committee for the promotion of democracy, which was recently inaugurated with about 70 democratic figures, issued a statement yesterday. The statement urged the government to allow Kim Tae-chung, now in the United States, to return to South Korea safely and to continue free political activities. The statement also demanded a direct presidential election system, the reinstatement of the dismissed professors and journalists, and freedom of the press.

At his press conference yesterday, Kim Yong-sam said: When Kim Tae-chung returns home, he and I will take the cochairmanship of the committee for the promotion of democracy. Kim Tae-chung once said that he would return to Seoul this October. Kim Tae-chung said some time ago that it is almost certain that he will be arrested when he returns home and that this may encourage the people.

#### YU CHI-SONG CITED ON LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN

SK172349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Yu Chi-song, leader of the South Korean opposition "Democratic Hanguk Party", on June 15 called for a constitutional amendment and lifting of the ban on political activities, according to a KYODO report from Seoul.

Addressing the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club, he said a peaceful transfer of power is difficult under the present "electoral system". He said the "Constitution" as well as the "election law" must be amended to allow "presidents" to be chosen by direct election and not the present indirect form. While stressing the need of freedom of speech for political democratization, he also demanded lifting of the ban on political activities by politicians curbed by law.

SOVIETS ATTEND NAMPO COPPER SHOP CEREMONY

SK170800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A modern anoxic copper shop has been built at the Nampo smeltery. This will accelerate the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific by developing electronic and automation industries. A ceremony was held at the site concerned on 15 June to inaugurate the anoxic copper shop. Participating in this ceremony were Comrade Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the WPK Central Political Bureau Choe Chi-son, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee; Pak Sung-yol, vice minister of (?mining industry); functionaries concerned; and employees of the smeltery.

Comrade Yi Kun-mo made a report on the inauguration of the anoxic copper shop of the Nampo smeltery. He said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has turned the Nampo smeltery into a powerful chuche-type nonferrous production base by giving on-spot-guidances and programmatic teachings on many occasion since liberation with the deep understanding of the significance and importance of nonferrous industry in developing the people's economy. He noted the great leader's personnel selection of the site for the construction of the anoxic copper shop in May 1981 while giving on-the-spot guidance to the Nampo smeltery and his delineation of the direction and method for the construction project. He then said that, having insight into the prospect for the development of the processing industry of nonferrous metal, the glorious party center has provided all conditions on time for the acceleration of construction of the anoxic copper shop, along with a project for the expansion of the productivity of the Nampo smeltery.

He said that, under the wise leadership of the great leader and with our party's energetic guidance, construction workers and technicians have successfully completed the assembly of equipment 6 months ahead of schedule by jointly displaying creative wisdom and by joining efforts. The reporter then said that the workers and technicians of the smeltery are assigned the worthwhile task of positively contributing to achieving the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metal ahead of schedule by upholding the decision of the sixth party congress.

He urged the working class of the smeltery to arm itself thoroughly with the great leader's teachings and party policies and to bring about continuous upsurges in production with the burning loyalty displayed by the young communists in the initial stage of our revolution. He then urged the functionaries, workers, and technicians of the anoxic copper shop to produce greater quantities of good quality anoxic copper by increasing the level of their techniques and skill, and by correctly organizing production so that they can meet the demand of the people's economy. He again urged the working class of the Nampo smeltery to struggle vigorously to complete this year's plan ahead of schedule by upholding the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members and to raise further the flames of the creation of the speed of the 1980's in carrying out the work of increasing the capacity of the smeltery.

Following the inauguration ceremony, the participants, staff members of the Soviet Embassy in our country, and Soviet technicians toured the newly built anoxic copper shop. Gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were delivered to Soviet technicians the same day.

PAPER STRESSES STRENGTHENING OF TRADE UNION WORK

SK150212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 14 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 14 June editorial: "Let Us Strengthen Trade Union Work in Conformity With the Demands of the Cause of Modeling the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] Today, our revolution is vigorously advancing at a high stage in which the whole society is being imbued with the chuche idea. This reality demands that trade union work be improved, and that the leading role of the working class, the leading class of the revolution, be further increased.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has recently published a document on further strengthening trade union work. The document is a classic work clearly indicating the road along which our working class and the trade union should advance. The document comprehensively elucidates all questions, ranging from the status and role of the trade union in the revolution and construction to the ways and methods for its construction. The document newly delineated the mission and duties of the trade union.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The trade union is a mass political organization of the working class and a reliable helper and defender of the party. It closely rallies the working class and its members around the party by reeducating them and powerfully mobilizes them to the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

This idea of the mission and duties of the trade union, based on scientific analysis of the working class' and the trade union members' role in carrying out the revolutionary cause, represents an important guideline in the building of the trade union.

The work is run through with the spirit of powerfully advancing the chuche revolutionary cause by making our trade union organizations a reliable transmission belt of the party through a brilliant embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea on the building of the trade union and by increasing the role of the working class and trade union members.

Comrade Kim Chong-il's publication of the work on further strengthening trade union work is of great significance in trade union work and our revolution and construction. The publication of the work makes it possible to develop trade union work to a higher stage in conformity with the new demands of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, to enhance the militant function and role of the trade union organizations, and to effect a constant upsurge in socialist construction by actively enlisting the working class and trade union members. Today, trade union organizations and functionaries are assigned a heavy, but honorable duty of thoroughly implementing the tasks laid down in the work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: All trade union organizations and functionaries should further enhance trade union work in conformity with the demands of the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea. The most important task assigned to the trade union is to wage powerfully the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture. The three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture are our party's general line in socialist and communist construction. The historic cause of the working class can be put into practice when the three revolutions are completed generation after generation. The trade union organizations should firmly adhere to the three revolutions, making them their basic task and constantly deepen them.

They should, above all, powerfully wage the ideological revolution. Work on which the greatest efforts should be concentrated in ideological indoctrination work for the working class and the trade union members is indoctrination in the chuche idea and loyalty.

The chuche idea is the revolutionary world outlook of the working class and the only leading guideline for socialist and communist construction. Working class and trade union members should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea. The only textbook for studying the chuche idea is the respected and beloved leader's works and the party's documents. The trade union organizations should help working class and trade union members clearly grasp the truth of the chuche idea and always think and act in conformity with its demands by studying the respected and beloved leader's works and the party's documents.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is the most basic trait of the working class. By strengthening indoctrination in loyalty among working class and trade union members, the trade union organizations should make them deeply cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary faith and obligation. In addition, they should explain in detail the role of the leader in the revolution and construction and the greatness and wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The correct awareness of our party's greatness is very important in inculcating loyalty. Our party is a great guide organizing and leading our people's struggle to complete the chuche cause. The trade union organizations should make working class and trade union members deeply aware of our party's outstanding greatness, its lofty achievements attained in the course of leading the revolution and construction, and its wise leadership so that they can staunchly fight along the single road of the revolution under the party's leadership.

Inculcating loyalty by combining practice with live examples of loyalty is a mighty method. The trade union organizations should substantially plan and coordinate with live examples shown by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, heroic fighters during the Fatherland Liberation War, the heroic working class during the postwar period and the period of socialist construction, and today's unheralded heroes.

Strengthening the education of the revolutionary tradition is an important guarantee for solidly establishing the party's unitary system and a revolutionary world outlook among working class and trade union members. By widely and deeply educating the revolutionary tradition among working class and trade union members, the trade union organizations should see to it that they firmly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary tradition, resolutely safeguard and defend it, and inherit and develop it generation after generation.

In bringing up working class and trade union members to be communist revolutionaries, strengthening the revolutionary and class indoctrination becomes an important requisite. What is important in the revolutionary and class indoctrination is to keep the working class and trade union members from forgetting their class origin and to have a firm working class-oriented view, a revolutionary world view. The trade union organizations should base their work in this and conduct the indoctrination work efficiently so that the working class and trade union members will firmly maintain the thorough class-oriented position and the revolutionary principles. They should also ensure clear awareness of the aggressive nature and cunning of imperialism and the corruption of the rotten and morbid South Korean society so that they will endlessly hate imperialism and the exploiting system and resolutely struggle against them. They should also make sure that even a small element of revisionism does not encroach on us internally and should step up the indoctrination work for the working class and trade union members to have the correct view of the war. The trade union organizations should make sure that the working class and trade union members regard labor as the greatest honor and sacred duty, take part in the joint labor sincerely for the state and society, register labor exploits in the posts assigned, and steadfastly defend the revolutionary posts generation after generation.

They should also intensify the collectivist indoctrination to make sure that working class and trade union members rid themselves of individualism and selfishness and work and live like communists. The trade union organizations should make sure that the ideological indoctrination and the ideological struggle are intensified among working class and trade union members so that the communist traits may overflow in the whole society.

The trade union organizations should also vigorously push ahead with the technological revolution. In carrying on the technological revolution, the task assigned to the working class, scientists, and technicians is very great. They should actively evoke the workers, scientists, and technicians to the technological revolution. Only when this work is done well, can the valuable and good experience, creative devises, and new technological inventions be made abundantly.

The trade union organizations should conduct the organizational and political work in various ways to make sure that the workers, scientists, and technicians actively participate in the technological revolution movement with high zeal. Strengthening the creative cooperation of the workers, scientists, and technicians is the consistent policy of our party. The trade union organizations should properly evoke the abundant experience of the workers and the scientific and technological knowledge of the scientists and technicians and strengthen the creative cooperation among them to solve in a timely manner the scientific and technological problems that arise in realizing the independent, modernized, scientific people's economy.

They should also conduct a vigorous struggle to oppose conservatism, experientialism, and technological mysticism, among the workers, scientists, and technicians to make sure that they carry on the technological innovation movement boldly and vigorously with a firm belief.

The trade union organizations should also vigorously conduct the cultural revolution. The socialist culture is the culture of the working class, and working class and trade union members should be at the head in carrying on the cultural revolution as well. Boosting the standard of the workers' general knowledge is important in creating the communist culture and successfully carrying on the ideological and technological revolutions. The trade union organizations should uphold the policy of intellectualizing the whole society, should make sure that working class and trade union members read many books necessary to increase the political, economic, and cultural knowledge, and should have them participate extensively and study in the educational system in which they learn while working. At the same time they should pay deep attention to the cultural work for the masses to improve their cultural grounding.

Establishing the production culture and life culture is the responsible work to be carried out by the trade union organizations. The trade union organizations should thoroughly carry on the work of establishing the socialist life culture and socialist way of life by working class and trade union members keeping the inside and outside of the plants in good cultured shape, wearing appropriate clothing, and maintaining sound lives.

Vigorously evoking the working class and the trade union members to the socialist economic construction is an important work the trade unions face. Determined to effect a great upsurge in the socialist economic construction, our party is now conducting a bold operation to occupy the heights of the Second 7-Year Plan and to realize the grand 10 major prospective targets. Today, the lofty task is assigned to the trade union organizations to evoke vigorously working class and trade union members, upholding the will of the party, to the socialist construction.

To organize and mobilize working class and trade union members for socialist economic construction, the propaganda of the party's economic policy should be intensified.

The party's economic policy is the only guideline for the economic construction. The trade union organizations should explain and publicize to working class and trade union members the party's economic policy, whenever it is presented, especially the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given to their relevant sectors and the party policies, to make sure that they clearly know the will of the party and actively undertake to carry them out.

Economic agitation should be strengthened. The trade union organizations should boldly and vigorously plan the economic agitation and make sure that all work sites and battle sites strongly ring with the sound of the drums of economic agitation, mobilizing every means of agitation. As the commanding officers of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, all trade union functionaries should go among the masses with backpacks on to conduct explanatory talks, visual-aid agitation, and singing and dancing in order to encourage and stir them into miracles and innovations.

A mass movement is a powerful means of bringing about a continuous upsurge in socialist economic construction by mobilizing the broad strata of masses. Trade union organizations should help effect continuous innovations in a movement to create "the speed of the eighties" by positively carrying out mass movements, such as the socialist economic movement, the movement to create model districts, and the movement to do good things. In particular, they should organize the organizational and political work of finding potential among members of the working class and trade union members and economizing on materials.

By paying close attention to successfully carrying out labor administration work, trade union organizations should help members of the working class and trade union members correctly observe labor discipline and organize labor and cultural lives properly and should improve the work of protecting labor and logistic work.

Solidifying trade union ranks politically and ideologically and increasing their militant role is one of the important tasks set forth in the document. By paying close attention to firmly solidifying union ranks, trade union organizations should more thoroughly establish the party's monolithic ideological system within the unions and should firmly solidify union ranks politically and ideologically. What is important in this regard is to correctly organize the trade union cadre ranks, to successfully carry out work with trade union members, and to strengthen organizational life among them. Trade union guiding agencies should be solidified firmly and their role should be increased. In particular, an effort should be made to make primary trade union organizations always move and work in a lively manner.

Upholding the party's idea and leadership is the supreme principle of trade union activities. Trade union organizations and members should more thoroughly establish the revolutionary work system of moving as one under the leadership of the party center and of unconditionally implementing party lines and policies to the end. Trade union organizations and members should establish the strong discipline and order of carrying out work by party organizations and of moving under the leadership of party organizations.

Improving the work method and style of trade union workers poses an important question in strengthening and developing trade union work to meet the requirements of the development of the situation. By positively learning the great leader's work style, trade union workers should responsibly solve questions in the work and lives of workers while going to the lower segments and working with them and should lead the masses to implement party policies by setting a practical example. At the same time, they should aggressively carry out work with zeal and inexhaustible energy, without senility. To possess a correct work method and style, trade union workers should continuously increase their political and working-level gifts. All trade union workers should possess high political insight, organizational skill, and leadership ability through zealous study ability.

Indeed, the document entitled: "On Further Strengthening Trade Union Work" is an important one that we should firmly grasp and materialize in the struggle to complete the chuche cause. The significance of the document rests in the fact that it has provided theoretical and practical factors to help our working class and trade union members vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction under the banner of the three revolutions and the trade unions perform their duty and mission smoothly. Firmly arming oneself with the party policies contained in the document poses a primary question in materializing the idea of the document. By studying the document sincerely, all party members and workers, especially trade union members, should thoroughly grasp the ideas and contents of the document. Party and trade union organizations should correctly organize the study of the document by setting phases and adopting methodology.

The major aim of the study of the party's document is to materialize its idea. The working class and workers should thoroughly master the party policies in the document and should thoroughly materialize them in their everyday work and life.

While firmly grasping the document, all trade union organizations should aggressively carry out organizational and political work in order to materialize the idea of this document. Strengthening the party guidance of the trade unions is very important in further improving trade union work. All party organizations should correctly turn the guidance of trade union organizations into party-committee-level work and should pay close attention to successfully effecting party guidance of trade union work. In particular, they should positively help trade union workers become prominent, should boldly assign work to them, and should effectively aid and guide them in responsibly and creatively carrying out this work to meet the party's intent.

By thoroughly implementing the party policies set forth in the document, all trade union organizations should make greater progress in trade union work and in the revolution and construction.

#### BRIEFS

SPANISH CP DELEGATION -- Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, left here for home on June 15 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice-director of a department of the Party Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 15 Jun 84 SK]

PRC, OTHER GROUPS -- Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- A study group for Korean language publication of China headed by Li Dawan, director of the Central National Languages Translation Bureau of China, arrived in Pyongyang on June 15. An Ugandan delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by V.O. Adipa, deputy rector of the Commercial College of Uganda, and the GDR, Romanian, Bulgarian and Polish teams to participate in the 13th international Junior Football Tournament of the security organs of socialist countries to be held in our country arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. The Soviet, Romanian, Hungarian and Polish teams left for home after attending the 4th international Women's Volleyball Tournament in our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 16 Jun 84 SK]

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES SOLDIER KILLED IN DPRK

BK160358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0338 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (AFP) -- The South Korean Defense Ministry today dismissed as "not true" an announcement by Pyongyang that its sentries killed a South Korean soldier in the North Korean side of the Demilitarized Zone Thursday. When asked to comment on the North Korean report, a Defence Ministry spokesman replied that no such incident had ever taken place.

The North Korean CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday that North Korean sentries killed a South Korean soldier when he intruded into the North Korean side of the Demilitarized Zone to conduct reconnaissance and hostile activities.

RICE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN 'STAGGERING'

SK160204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP) -- Negotiations between South Korea and Japan over the repayment of rice Korea borrowed from Japan in 1969 and 1970 are staggering, sources said Saturday. Since the negotiations, which began June 4, have not progressed, a ranking Japanese Food Agency official has come to Seoul to add new vigor to the talks, the sources said. However, the sources said, the difference between the positions of the two sides is so great that the prospects of a settlement in the near future are not bright.

The Japanese requested repayment of 100,000 tons in kind at the initial stage of the negotiations, but it boosted its request to 260,000 tons, half of rice tonnage Korea must still repay to Japan. South Korea borrowed 630,000 tons of rice in 1969 and 1970 from Japan on the condition that it be repaid over 20 years after a 10-year grace period. Korea repaid 36,000 tons in kind in 1979, but it has repaid in cash since 1980 when it was hit by a bad crop under revised contract terms.

Japanese negotiators are demanding repayment of 260,000 tons in kind, while their Korean counterparts are maintaining their position to reduce the quantity whether the repayment would be made in kind or in cash. Thus, the two sides are discussing the quality examination method of Korean rice to be used, rewriting the contract terms, and repayment methods, putting aside the quantity of rice to be repaid. The sources said the Korean Government was considering repaying up to 70,000 tons in kind because Japan helped Korea when it was in need and because Japan agreed to a revision of contract terms in 1980.

JAPAN'S OVERTURE TO NORTH KOREA CRITICIZED

SK171051 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 84 p 1

[The column "Horizon"]

[Text] It seems that Japan is a most difficult country in the world with which to deal. In light of Japanese diplomacy being omnidirectional, it is uncertain when Japan will turn its back on us in order to seek other interests after calling for our friendship. Japan's omnidirectional diplomacy turns into two-pronged diplomacy when it deals with a divided country.

To our surprise, Japan has furtively been advocating the improvement of relations with North Korea after calling for ROK-Japan friendship. Although Japan has no government-level diplomatic relations with North Korea, the Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, the Japan-Korea Trade Association, and the Japan-Korea Association are possible doors for North Korea. These organizations have declined because of the defeat of Kuno Juji, the former chairman of the Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, the largest of the three organizations, in a recent election of this organization; because of the hereditary system of Kim Il-song and his son, a target of worldwide ridicule; and because of the terrorist Rangoon bomb attack.

After a short lull, Japan's two-pronged diplomacy has begun to show its true color. On 15 June, Kuno, former chairman of the Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, met with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone at the Japanese Diet and said he would hold a meeting in Tokyo with a North Korean delegation led by Hyon Chun-kuk to solve the pending issues between Japan and North Korea. Prime Minister Nakasone welcomed and encouraged this proposal.

Kuno's planned visit to Pyongyang is being encouraged not merely in the context of a private-level personal exchange but with the understanding of the Japanese Government. This understanding has been endorsed by Kuno's visits to Prime Minister Nakasone and to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, and especially by Nakasone's call for Kuno's effort to materialize his plan.

When former Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda Yujin visited Paris in 1950, former French President de Gaulle jeeringly told him that he looked like a salesman for transistor radios, denouncing Japan's economic diplomacy. If Japan continues perversely to seek two-pronged diplomacy in its interest and in violation of international faith, it will be unable to develop itself into a politically great power. Our government should understand that the more clamorously Japan calls for friendship between the ROK and Japan, the more zealously it will seek the normalization of relations with North Korea.

#### U.S.-RED CHINESE MILITARY COOPERATION VIEWED

SK171102 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 84 p 3

[Article from the "Today's Eye" column by Na Yun-to, reporter of the Foreign News Department: "Red China and U.S.-Made Weapons"]

[Text] Zhang Aiping, defense minister of Red China, who is now visiting the United States, left Washington to inspect major U.S. military bases and defense industrial establishments, winding up his 3 days of talks with U.S. leaders.

It has been reported that, apparently, no official accord was signed between the United States and Communist China, but an agreement in principle on the sales of U.S. weapons and military technology to Red China seemed to be reached. We have, in principle, no reason for opposing the fact that, in the aspect of strategy toward the Soviet Union, the common enemy of the two countries, they have close cooperative relations to relax international tension under the increasing Soviet threat in Asia. In light of the situation on the Korean peninsula and Red Chinese-North Korean relations, however, we cannot but keenly watch the development of U.S.-Red Chinese military cooperation. Since 1979, when they normalized diplomatic relations, the United States and Red China, which had been hostile toward one another, have rapidly improved their ties. In the less than 5 years since then, U.S.-Red Chinese relations have reached the extent that the United States transfers its Hawk surface-to-air missiles, two antitank missiles, and military technology to Red China.

Their relations have been further promoted since the United States reclassified the status of Red China from a "potential hostile country" to a "friendly nonaligned country" shortly before U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's visit to Red China in 1983. As a result, the export of sophisticated technology, including computer and radar technology which can be used for a military purposes, is now allowed and mutual visits by the summiteers and defense ministers of the two countries have been made.

We have expressed our deep concern over the possibility of the transfer of the updated U.S. weaponry systems and military technology from Red China to puppet North Korea. This is because it is possible to envisage the boomerang effect of U.S. military technology on the Korean peninsula.

In connection with Korea's concern, the United States has taken every opportunity to stress that the promotion of its military cooperation with Red China is made not in the context of bilateral relations, but in the context of maintaining the global strategic balance and that it will institutionally make the transfer of military technology from Red China to puppet North Korea impossible. The concern is that the concept of maintaining the global strategic balance is not identified with the concept of maintaining the military balance on the Korean peninsula. In accordance with changes in the situation, the latter concept could be sacrificed to the former concept at any time.

Such a possibility can be fully foreseen in the current relations between Red China and puppet North Korea. On the day marking the 51st anniversary of the founding of the puppet North Korean Army, the Red Chinese-puppet North Korean relations were stressed as the "lips-teeth relations" between the "comrades-in-arms of blood alliance" and the two sides vowed a joint struggle.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Red Chinese party, who visited Pyongyang last May, said: "The destiny of the two countries is forged as one forever." At that time, Hu was accompanied by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army. This indirectly indicated that Hu's visit was for a military purpose.

In view of these close political and military bonds between Red China and puppet North Korea, we are greatly concerned over how binding the "ban on the transfer to puppet North Korea," a proviso which the United States will add when it sells its military technology to Red China, will be on the Red Chinese side.

#### NEW CANADIAN PREMIER CONFIRMS TIES WITH SEOUL

SK180220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa, June 16 (YONHAP) -- John Turner, newly-elected leader of Canada's ruling Liberal Party, has voiced his conviction that relations between Korea and Canada would be further strengthened under his leadership. Turner, who will take over the reins of government when Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau officially resigns at the end of this month, made the remark during a brief meeting with Rep. Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the South Korean National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee Saturday. Pong arrived here Thursday to observe the Liberal Party's leadership convention.

Turner also showed a deep interest in the fact that Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party sent an observer to his party's national convention. Pong extended congratulations on Turner's election as the party leader and new prime minister.

Turner, 55, former finance minister and a prominent corporate lawyer, was elected leader of the ruling party at Saturday's party convention on the second ballot. Under the Canadian parliamentary system, the leader of the majority party automatically becomes prime minister.

KOREA TIMES WELCOMES PROFESSORS' REINSTATEMENT

SK160031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Reinstatement of Professors"]

[Text] It is encouraging to learn that the government will allow a group of professors dismissed four years ago to return to their former schools, beginning this fall semester. Such a decisive move by the related government authorities has been made as part of the on-going educational measures directed toward campus liberalization and autonomy.

Accordingly, the individual universities are expected to re-employ those once-ousted professors on their own judgment in accordance with their respective administrative procedures. It was in May 1980 that a total of 86 professors, affiliated with 25 universities and colleges across the country had to leave their campuses compulsorily in connection with the campus unrest at the time. Toward the end of last year, the education authorities effectuated an intermediate action, permitting them to return to teaching profession -- but only to schools other than their original universities.

About 30 of them have since regained teaching positions, while the remaining majority have remained jobless for the past four years, possibly feeling a sense of extreme frustration. The government's interim step last December was probably based on the grounds that it would help maintain a stable campus atmosphere. Namely, the education administration should have feared the possibility that the reunion of ousted professors with their old students might flare up the renewal of campus disturbance in one form or another.

Now that the authorities have done away with such a negative measure related to the campus autonomy, we wholeheartedly welcome this latest move to allow all of the professors to return to their old schools, an action that reflects the growing confidence on the part of government authorities. We would like to affirmatively accept the forward-looking government move on the reinstatement of professors at this time, particularly since it will undoubtedly help bring about a fresh campus climate in which the principle of self-regulation is respected by all possible means under the present social circumstances.

In the wake of the sweeping government measure to permit enrollment of the ousted collegians involved in student demonstration, which was also announced late last year, we have been in expectation of the government decision of eventually realizing the full-fledged reinstatement of university professors.

This is because the reinstatement of status for students and professors constitutes the two major aspects of a policy for normalizing the campus atmosphere, free from excessive government intervention, unlike in previous days.

Our particular attention is also drawn to other professionals, including journalists, who were forced to leave their jobs in connection with the government drive in 1980 for social stability. Since the government has granted the restoration of status for professors and students, along with its earlier measure to lift the ban on political activities for many former politicians, it is considered reasonable for the related authorities to effect similar relief measures for the former journalists and others who have been thus far left out.

Conceivably reflecting such views, the government authorities are said to be seeking the normalization of their status, "leaving the matter largely in the hands of their former employers." It seems to be about time that all those who have been left out or frustrated be accorded an opportunity to participate in the on-going national drive for further development on the basis of firm national reconciliation and unity.

DOCUMENT EXPLAINS PARTIAL SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK151525 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 84

["Document" on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea -- date not given]

[Text] Through consultations between the government of our country and the Government of the SRV, a portion of the Vietnamese volunteer forces will be withdrawn and sent home in the near future. This is the third withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces since 1982. The Vietnamese volunteer troops are present in Kampuchea at the request of the PRK Government on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation concluded between Kampuchea and Vietnam in February 1979 with the aim of assisting our people and Armed Forces in national defense and reconstruction against interference from Beijing and other reactionary hegemonists.

As mentioned in the declaration of the first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in February 1983, our government and the Vietnamese Government consulted with each other and agreed that all Vietnamese volunteer troops will be pulled out of Kampuchea and sent home after the Beijing ruling circles have completely abandoned their designs to interfere with and annex our territory, put a permanent end to the use of Thai territory against our country, and put a permanent end to all kinds of support for Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer groups.

The two governments also held annual consultations in order to study the security situation in our country and to decide on the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea. Furthermore, the two governments agreed that in the event enemy forces take advantage of the above-mentioned troop withdrawals to create activities injurious to the peace and security of our country, our government will discuss with the Vietnamese Government and draw up appropriate countermeasures on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation signed between the two countries.

During the past 5 years, thanks to all our efforts and the great assistance of fraternal countries and friends, first of all Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, our people have overcome all kinds of hardship, partly subdued the extremely serious consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, and won great successes in the cause of national defense and reconstruction. All operations against the enemy, promoting the surrender of enemy troops, production efforts, and drives to build a new life and develop all revolutionary forces have been extremely successful. The bonds of solidarity and cooperation between our country and Vietnam and Laos as well as with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have steadily strengthened our country's international prestige and enabled it to soar with each passing day. Such a situation led the government of our country and the Government of the SRV to agree to withdraw some of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea in 1982 and 1983.

At the beginning of this year, in a move to boost the 7 January revolutionary spirit, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, our Army and people launched several offensives against the lairs of Pol Pot's and other reactionary Khmer groups located along the Kampuchean-Thai border, smashed all support bases and major passes of the enemy, sealed off all of their paths of infiltration, put out of action more than 4,500 enemy soldiers, including more than 270 who surrendered and nearly 300 others who defected to the people's side, and seized nearly 2,000 assorted weapons, hundreds of tons of ammunition, and a large quantity of war equipment with Chinese labels, thus completely, inflicting serious losses on their strength, causing greater differences in their ranks, and steadily weakening their morale.

In the course of the battle, our Revolutionary Armed Forces, particularly the regular forces at the front, clearly showing signs of steady growth, initiated many major battles and displayed great effectiveness. Several units of the regional and militia forces made their utmost effort to protect the lives and property of the people by launching successively sweeping operations against the enemy soldiers sneaking into the country from Thailand and, together with their fifth column, conducting terrorist activities of looting and trying to sabotage our revolution. We were also successful in persuasion, coaxing many misled persons into returning to the fold. The people throughout the country actively contributed to these successes.

In addition to the accelerating production efforts, selling paddy to the state above the plan goals, enthusiastically making patriotic contributions to the state, urging their husbands or children to serve in the Revolutionary Armed Forces, taking care of the combatants' families in the countryside, and so on, the people in many regions have volunteered to serve in the battle at the front by transporting food supplies, weapons, and ammunition for the Army, digging and building fortifications against the enemy, and taking care of wounded soldiers. In areas affected by enemy infiltration and activities, the local population has actively joined in attacking the enemy and persuading enemy soldiers to surrender, such as by building hometowns, clearing dense forests to transform the terrain, going into the woods to appeal to friends, relatives, and husbands who mistakenly followed the enemy to return to their families, and punishing enemy agents conducting clandestine activities in their regions. A number of persons have volunteered to lead the Army to ambush and mop up enemy soldiers hiding in the forests, and so on.

All of these successes clearly have shown that our country's revolution has advanced magnificently and steadily; that Kampuchean society has become increasingly stable; and that our country's revolutionary forces have been strengthened both in size and quality with each passing day and are gradually shouldering the task of ensuring security for the nation, including security at a number of important places in the border zone. This situation has led the government of our country and that of the SRV to agree on the withdrawal of another portion of the Vietnamese volunteer force from Kampuchea within the next few days.

The Vietnamese volunteer forces have rendered peerless service to the independence and freedom of our fatherland as well as to the happy life of our people. In response to the call of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, the Vietnamese volunteer forces have not hesitated to sacrifice their own blood and flesh and, shoulder-to-shoulder with our Army and people, struggled to topple the Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing reactionary power holders -- contributing immensely to freeing our people from the genocidal regime. Since then, not only have the Vietnamese volunteer forces fought shoulder-to-shoulder with our Army and people to defend the security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our country, but they have also actively assisted our people in restoring and promoting production, staving off the famine left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, rebuilding houses and hometowns, reestablishing cultural and social life, and instituting all basic revolutionary organizations.

Many Vietnamese combatants courageously have sacrificed their lives or have become permanently crippled because of our people's cause. This precious good service -- free from any personal benefit -- rendered to us in all fields shows the purest spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese People's Army founded by the Communist Party of Vietnam and trained and tempered by the respected President Ho Chi Minh.

With deep respect for the precious good service rendered by the Vietnam People's Army, our people are determined to preserve and develop the bonds of solidarity between the two nations forever. In order to advance toward new successes and firmly protect the country's security and the people's happy existence, our people, cadres, and combatants throughout the country must strive to accelerate the "All people and all Army against the enemy" movement; to frustrate all maneuvers and designs of the enemy; to maintain firmly security in each region; gradually to weaken and destroy the enemy; to promote the movement to increase production and practice thrift, particularly to carry out well the rainy season production efforts and to stabilize living conditions; to build the local revolutionary strength so that it becomes larger and more powerful with each passing day in all fields; to dispel all slanderous rumors spread and all divisive tricks used by the enemy; further enhance solidarity and militant alliance among the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos; and to increase solidarity with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive forces in the world.

#### SPK Views Withdrawal

BK161306 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT 16 Jun 84

["Stability" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 16 -- The latest decision of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Governments to withdraw another part of the Vietnamese volunteer Army this June is indicative of a new turn for the better in the situation in this country.

The pull-out of the new contingent -- three brigades and regiment-sized units and a number of battalions -- is proof of Kampuchea's growing military capability. Kampuchean forces, closely cooperating with Vietnamese volunteers, have recorded significant victories over the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries in the just-ended dry season, dislodging the enemy from a series of border footholds, inflicting thousands of casualties. These exploits, indeed, have combined with considerable successes in other fields to make the Kampuchean revolution stronger than ever.

Like the two previous instances in July 1982 and May of last year, this year's partial withdrawal leaves no doubt as to the Vietnamese people's disinterested assistance to their neighbour. The Vietnamese Army came in 1979 at the express request of the Kampuchean people to save them when their fate was hanging by a thread. This great service will be remembered with eternal gratitude by all patriotic Kampucheans. Now it is gradually reducing its strength as the Kampuchean people have gotten back on their feet and can take over part of the task of defending their country. This solidarity and understanding also finds expression in the two governments' unity of action and their unanimity in assessing the degree of Vietnamese military presence necessary for each stage of development of the Kampuchean revolution.

This new gesture of good will evidences Kampuchea's consistent intention of easing tension at the common border with Thailand despite the fact that Bangkok's hostility, far from diminishing, has become even more virulent as a result of more intimate collusion with Beijing and Washington. Moreover, it adds credibility to the constructive efforts of all the three Indochinese peoples in the quest for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia through an earnest dialogue. These efforts have been renewed again and again by the three Indochinese foreign ministers and were affirmed most explicitly at the Indochinese summit in February 1983.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON LAO-THAI BORDER

BK151204 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1142 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 15 -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Friday issued a statement saying: "Reactionaries among the Thai authorities of late took a series of acts in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. On May 24 and 25 and June 6 and 7, Thai infantry, supported by artillery fire from Thailand, attacked and occupied three Lao hamlets at Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklai District Sayaboury Province. The pretext was that these hamlets were on Thai territory despite the fact that inhabitants of these places have never been registered as Thai citizens but had always been under the jurisdiction of Laos. Moreover, Thai troops moved border markers further into Lao territory and put up Thai flags in these hamlets. They also abducted a number of Lao civilians. On June 5, Thailand even sent an L-19 aircraft into Lao air space to spy on Paklai District.

"At present, despite protests from the LPDR Government, the Thai authorities continue and even step up their hostile acts against Laos. All this was a gross encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, a flagrant violation of the joint statement signed between Laos and Thailand in 1979 providing for the settlement of problems between the two countries through peaceful negotiations and on the basis of equality and good neighbourhood.

"These blatant violations on the part of the ultra-rightist reactionaries in Thai ruling circles were part of their hostile policy regarding Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, as evidenced by a recent series of provocative acts taken by Thailand in its growing military and political collusion with China and the United States. It should be recalled that the Thai authorities, acting on China's order, have repeatedly violated in a most blatant manner, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the people's borders, have repeatedly while [as received] stepping up support for remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries in their criminal activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

"The P.R.K. Foreign Ministry sternly condemns the acts of violation perpetrated against the L.P.D.R. by the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities and strongly demands that a end be put immediately to these criminal acts.

"The Government and the people of the P.R.K. fully support the correct stand of the L.P.D.R., as expounded in the statement of June 13 by the L.P.D.R. Foreign Ministry, to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. In this spirit, the Kampuchean people reaffirm their militant solidarity with the Lao people and reiterate their firm intention to further strengthen the special relations among the three peoples of Indochina and to foil all hostile acts directed at Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam by Thailand or any other reactionary forces."

SPK DISCUSSES THAI-LAO BORDER SITUATION

BK151305 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1151 GMT 15 Jun 84

["Collusion" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 15 -- The blatant occupation by Thai forces of three hamlets in the Lao border Province of Sayaboury has again alerted the world public to the dangerous Bangkok-Beijing-Washington collusion against the Indochinese peoples.

As pointed out in a statement issued by the Lao Foreign Ministry Wednesday, the ultra-rightists in Bangkok have for years been working hand in glove with the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership in sabotaging Laos in many fields. Thai territory is used to harbour, train and organize Lao reactionaries in exile, and from Thailand subversive activities have been staged against Laos.

The latest encroachment on Lao territory, obviously, was not an isolated incident, as made clear in the Lao statement, it came in the wake of Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek's scheming with his bosses in Beijing. It fell into the pattern of the almost daily violations of Kampuchea's territory, airspace and waters by Thai Armed Forces, and was planned to coincide with the latest round of escalated Chinese war acts against Vietnam. Moreover, it occurred just before a joint Thai-U.S. logistic exercise scheduled for mid-June.

The Kampuchean people, peaceful at heart, share the Lao people's desire to live in peace with neighbours. Also, having to cope daily with hostile moves emanating from Bangkok, we fully support the people and Government of Laos in their firm determination to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. We demand that the Bangkok authorities refrain from further violation of Lao territory and immediately withdraw their troops from the Lao hamlets they have illegally entered. Let there be no illusion among the rulers in Bangkok that they can get away with their deliberate territorial violations against neighbouring countries.

#### DEFECTOR ON EXPERIENCE IN SRV, USSR, AFGHANISTAN

BK170147 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jun 84 pp 1,2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- A senior defector from the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime has disclosed that he was among a group of 200 Kampuchean who had been sent by Vietnam to fight on the Sino-Vietnamese border and Afghanistan, according to a senior Khmer resistance official. The Khmer defector, Nong Lan, told the resistance forces that he was deputy commander carrying the rank of a captain in the Heng Samrin army, before he defected to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under the leadership of Son Sann on May 18, when he arrived at "Site 1" near Sanlo Cha-ngan, a few kilometers to the north of Ampil.

Dr Abdul Gaffar Peangmeth, alternate delegate for external affairs to the Executive Committees, the highest decision-making body for the KPNLF told THE NATION in an exclusive interview at this border town here yesterday that the Khmer defector was sent to fight in the Sino-Vietnamese war in 1979 along with 200 other Khmers. "They were flown from Phnom Penh to Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) where they were armed. And then, they were flown to Hanoi," Dr Gaffar said.

Nong Lan told the resistance forces that he and his group were in 1980 flown to Moscow where they stayed for one year and four months. "In July, 1981, Nong Lan said he was flown to Afghanistan where he spent two weeks and where, he claimed, he fired a total of 16 missiles against given targets which he couldn't recognize," the KPNLF senior official said. According to the defector, the megaton missiles would require a team of at least three trained specialists to fire. "Nong Lan said the team that operated the missiles in Afghanistan consisted of himself, a Vietnamese colonel known as Quyen Dong and a Soviet major identified only as Max," Gaffar said.

Nong Lan was also told by a Vietnamese leader to spy on the defence minister, Pen Sovan, Gaffar quoted the defector as saying. "He did, and he found Pen Sovan to be opposed to the Vietnamese," he said. He also quoted Nong Lan as saying that in 1983, he went personally to Kompong Som, a major port, to take delivery of 12 Soviet missiles.

"The KPNLF military leaders have the full knowledge of the localitions of these missiles," he said. "They were installed on the ground, in the area called 'MT-479', in Siem Reap. But not all of them are there." Nong Lan was the commander with the rank of a captain of the Vietnamese western command known as "MT-479."

The Khmer defector told Dr Gaffar that his defection was prompted by "the large-scale Vietnamization and the tremendous degree of destruction of these powerful weapons which can wipe out Kampuchea." He added, "he can't accept that." However, Dr Gaffar said up until the present time, the Vietnamese forces had not used these missiles against the resistance forces yet.

A former sub-lieutenant of the Lon Nol army in early 1975, Nong Lan was forced to evacuate to Svay Rieng. Later he fled to Travinh, Vietnam in 1976. He was recruited by the Vietnamese Army and later took part in the Vietnamese attacks against Kampuchean authorities in Svay Rieng.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Nong Lan was trained in a special unit, at a well-guarded off-limits site. Dr Gaffar said Nong Lan was given instant translation of the Kampuchean language throughout his training in the Soviet Union. He said that Nong Lan now is under very tight security.

VODK TERMS SRV WITHDRAWAL 'OBSOLETE FARCE'

BK160307 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Has Again Tried to Fool Others With its Partial Troop Withdrawal Farce"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently announced in Hanoi that this year Vietnam would withdraw another batch of its troops from Kampuchea and that foreign journalists and observers would be invited to witness this withdrawal. This is just an obsolete farce repeatedly enacted by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. No one pays attention to or wants to see this farce. This partial troop withdrawal farce is played by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors every year. They always stage this farce immediately after the dry season in an attempt to fool the world into believing that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are the winners, that they can handle the situation in Kampuchea, and that they can withdraw another portion of their troops because their running dogs in Phnom Penh can manage everything themselves. In fact, during the past years, no one has ever seen the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This is why world public opinion pays no attention to this partial troop withdrawal farce.

Have the Vietnamese enemy aggressors really withdrawn some of their troops from Kampuchea? No, not a single soldier has been withdrawn from the Kampuchean battlefield by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. No matter what serious defeats they suffered during the 6th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have obstinately tried to recruit and to send more Vietnamese soldiers to Kampuchea and to intensify recruitment of Khmer soldiers in Kampuchea in order to replenish their manpower losses inflicted by our National Army during the past dry season. Moreover, the Soviet boss has sent more war material, weapons, and ammunition to Vietnam so that Vietnam can carry on its war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean people.

Immediately after the past dry season, the Vietnamese big shots in Hanoi, such as Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, and Van Tien Dung, hurriedly went to Moscow to beg for more aid from their Soviet boss and to ask CEMA to give them financial and military aid in order to carry on their war of aggression against Kampuchea. Soviet leader Chernenko, during a recent meeting with Le Duan and Pham Van Dong in Moscow, declared full support for Vietnam in its war of aggression against Kampuchea.

All of this clearly indicates that Vietnam has never withdrawn even a single soldier from Kampuchea. On the contrary, it has made every attempt to ask for more aid from its boss and accomplices to carry out its war of aggression against Kampuchea. This clearly shows that neither the masters nor valets have abandoned their aggressive, expansionist ambition. If so, will Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea? No, it will never do so. Has the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield become favorable for Vietnam to withdraw part of its troops from Kampuchea as Nguyen Co Thach has said?

It is general knowledge that this year Vietnam has suffered greater defeats than in previous years. Meanwhile, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have matured in terms of quantity and quality and have intensified their attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all areas throughout Kampuchea -- at the western border, in populated areas, and in big towns and provincial cities such as Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat, Battambang, Koh Kong, and Kompong Speu towns. The Vietnamese soldiers were in great panic and could not withstand our attacks. They are heading toward final defeat.

In such a situation, can Vietnam withdraw part of its troops from Kampuchea? No. It will not withdraw even a single soldier from Kampuchea. Then why has it announced this partial troop withdrawal? It is in order to fool the world into believing that Vietnam has not suffered defeats and has remained stable despite such fierce attacks by our forces. It wants to show the world that it is still able to withdraw another batch of its troops from Kampuchea. However, the world community, particularly the countries in this region, know the true nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' lies and deceitful tricks. Therefore, no peace- and justice-loving country anywhere in the world will be so foolish as to fall for the deceitful maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They are only waiting to see whether the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will really withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. If the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy refuses to withdraw, these countries will continue to put all kinds of pressure on it in order to force it to respect the UN General Assembly resolutions by immediately and unconditionally withdrawing all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference.

As for the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, which are fighting right on the battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, we are well aware of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' evil nature. We will never let ourselves be fooled by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The firm stand of the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and CGDK is to demand the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from any outside interference. If Vietnam refuses to withdraw all its troops, our Kampuchean people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army, CGDK, and all other Kampuchean resistance forces will unite more closely and fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to plunge them into a more serious impasse and worse difficulties to the point that they are compelled truly to withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the five UN General Assembly resolutions.

#### SRV EFFORT TO SHIFT COMBAT ROLE TO PRK VIEWED

BK150814 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Can Fool Nobody"]

[Text] In an interview with American academic Turley on 25 April in Hanoi, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the Vietnamese have reduced their military activities in Kampuchea and transferred combat duties in Kampuchea to their puppet army in Phnom Penh so that they are ready to partially withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

International observers are puzzled and have paid attention to this statement by Nguyen Co Thach because it is different from his previous one.

Not long ago, when asked when the Vietnamese would withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach arrogantly replied that the Vietnamese would pull their troops out of Kampuchea in 5, 10, or 20 years or at any time they wished. Why did Nguyen Co Thach change his mind by stating that the Vietnamese had to transfer the war in Kampuchea to their puppets and running dogs so that they are ready to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea?

There is nothing strange in this issue and it does not puzzle us. This statement by Nguyen Co Thach is only a tricky maneuver staged by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to mislead world opinion in an attempt to make the international community reduce its pressure on them and ease its calls on them to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

Everyone -- and particularly the Vietnamese -- has clearly realized that the Heng Samrin puppets -- Vietnam's running dogs in Phnom Penh -- have no army nor any people's power. These puppets have no capacity at all. They do not have their own army; they have only 250,000 Vietnamese soldiers who have invaded and occupied Kampuchea and massacred the Kampuchean people. Throughout the past over 5 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to force Kampucheans to join the Army in order to set up a puppet army to hide their aggression in Kampuchea. This effort by the Vietnamese aggressors to create a puppet army is intended to make the world note that the Heng Samrin puppets, their running dogs, have their own Army and state power. But during the past 5 years, the Vietnamese have not been able to set up a puppet army in Kampuchea because the Kampuchean people have categorically opposed them and refused to serve them. Although the Vietnamese have forced some inhabitants to join the Army, these Khmer soldiers refuse to fight and die for the Vietnamese. These Khmer soldiers have mutinied and fired on the Vietnamese. Many more Khmer soldiers have deserted from all battlefields with each passing day. The remainder of the Khmer soldiers are all under Vietnamese control. Therefore, the Heng Samrin puppet army exists only in name, and it is really entirely composed of Vietnamese soldiers. Furthermore, all affairs of the Vietnam's running dogs and puppets in Phnom Penh from low to high levels in the military, state power, and security fields in towns and rural areas have been ordered, controlled, managed, and executed by the Vietnamese. The puppets and Vietnam's running dogs know nothing. They are only a smoke screen to hide the Hanoi Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Kampuchean territory. These puppets and running dogs can survive only behind the defense of 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor soldiers. Under such conditions, do the Vietnamese really dare to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and transfer this war of aggression to the Heng Samrin puppets?

If the Vietnamese really dare to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, the small group of the Heng Samrin puppets, Vietnam's running dogs will immediately fall down. Everyone realizes this. The Vietnamese themselves and their Heng Samrin puppets and running dogs have also clearly realized this. Therefore, Nguyen Co Thach's statement on the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is only a new maneuver in this rainy season in an attempt to hide the activities of the Vietnamese who have intensified the massacre of the Kampuchean people and the genocide against the Kampuchean race. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have also increased the implementation of their Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea. All of these Vietnamese activities have been aimed at swallowing the Kampuchan nation and its territory. Nguyen Co Thach's statement was intended to mislead the world and divert world opinion from the UN resolutions which have called on the Vietnamese to immediately, unconditionally, and completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

This statement was also aimed at making the international community ease its pressure on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Vietnamese have also attempted to make the international community accept their conditions. Moreover, Nguyen Co Thach's statement on the transfer of the war in Kampuchea to the Heng Samrin clique is also an attempt to hide the serious and shameful defeats of the Vietnamese in the past dry session and in consequent seasons and to blame their puppets and running dogs for these defeats. Therefore, this remark by Nguyen Co Thach foretells defeat. Various international observers have said that this remark by Nguyen Co Thach is an attempt to hide the inability of the Vietnamese aggressor troops to resist the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces.

Although the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors will try many new maneuvers, the international community is not so naive as to accept these Vietnamese maneuvers, such as waiting for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Vietnamese good will, and so on. Concerning the issue of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the international community has determined that the only way for the Vietnamese to prove their sincerity is to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

If the Vietnamese will not withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, the international community will continue to unite to more vigorously to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the political, diplomatic, economic, and financial fields. The international community will continue vigorously and actively to assist and to support the struggle of the Kampuchean people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK so that they can increase their forces fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield. This vigorous struggle has been aimed at pressuring the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea completely, immediately, and unconditionally in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and to respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny with no outside interference.

ENVOY TO THAILAND DISCUSSES DISPUTED VILLAGES

## Calls on Foreign Ministry

BK160524 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] On the morning of 15 June, Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand, called on Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary to the Thai Foreign Ministry, to affirm Laos' attitude and standpoint mentioned in the June statement of the LPDR Foreign Ministry which called on the Thai side to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops illegally seizing three Lao villages, to pay compensation for all the damage caused by the attacks, and to release the people captured by them to return to their houses. Only by so doing will an atmosphere be created to return the situation to normal.

Khamphan Simmalavong also asserted to the Thai permanent secretary that all reasons fabricated by the Thai side, including the 1965 map printed by the United States, are null and void to Laos. [Passage indistinct] The true situation in the villages and of the people in these villages shows they have always been under Lao administration.

Answering Asa Sarasin's call to Laos not to continue condemning Thailand, the Lao ambassador said: Prior to 2 June, the Lao side exercised restraint and publicized no news with a view to avoiding any act that could spoil the atmosphere and to resolving problems through discussion. However, during that period the Thai side raised a ballyhoo over the incident. Now that Thai troops have openly and illegally seized Lao territory, the Lao Government deems it necessary to inform the Lao and Thai peoples of the truth.

## Talks With Reporters

BK180725 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] On 14 June Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand, spoke in Bangkok with reporters of the NATION REVIEW, BAN MUANG, MATICHON, and MATUPHUM of Thailand regarding events in which the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries trampled Laos' sovereignty underfoot. Some important portions of the remarks are as follows:

Following Thai military leaders' visits to China, many incidents unfavorable to Laos have taken place along the border. A serious example is: Thai forces were sent to seize three villages -- Ban Kang, Bang Savang, and Ban Mai in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. At the same time, they penetrated as far as 2 km inside Lao territory, seized Na Pai village, and captured a number of Lao citizens. Such serious incidents had never taken place before in the area, meaning prior to the Thai military leaders' visit to China. Moreover, the Thai troops removed the border marker and brazenly planted it inside Lao territory in order to include the three villages. Such acts openly violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the LPDR and the Lao-Thai joint communique of 1979 signed by the prime ministers of the two countries -- Kaysone Phomvihan and General Kriangsak Chamanan, which lays the foundation for the improvement of good relations between our two countries.

Also worth attention is: Less than 5 days after the two sides agreed to peacefully settle the problem by asking the local administrations -- Sayaboury and Uttaradit Provinces -- to hold meetings and discussions, the Third Army and border policemen totaling 1,500 men blatantly seized the three villages.

I am of the opinion that the Thai and Lao peoples, who have been brothers since ancient times, would not approve of the acts committed by the Thai reactionaries, because they affect the friendly relations between our two peoples. Therefore those creating the tense situation should have the duty of resolving it. This means that the troops must be withdrawn immediately from the villages, the captured Lao citizens returned to the Lao side, and compensation paid for all the damage to the people's houses and property, and so forth. The Lao sides is continuing to adhere fully to the joint communique and will continue to fulfill it. Normally, one-handed clapping cannot produce any sound. Therefore, we appeal to the Thai side to reciprocate. The LPDR wants to be friendly to all countries, including neighboring Thailand, and wants to coexist peacefully with it, respecting each other's independence and sovereignty, not interfering in each other's internal affairs, but assisting each other. Any problems should be resolved by peaceful means.

The ambassador also answered some questions raised by the Thai reporters: [announcer read questions and answers]

Question: Is there any clear border marker at the three villages?

Answer: Certainly, there were markers prior to the encroachment by the Thai troops. There are now no more markers, because the Thai troops have removed them and planted them somewhere else to include the three Lao villages.

Question: Is there any map or treaty to reiterate the claim?

Answer: Laos definitely has the map. This map is now in Vientiane. There is no new treaty, except for the France-Siam treaty of 1893. This treaty could not fully satisfy both sides because they were not signed by the true representatives of Thailand and Laos. However, it can be used as a reference document. I am of the opinion that we should look forward to the future. As an old saying goes: There are likely to be quarrels if one talks about things of the past. Therefore, we should regard the Lao-Thai joint communique of 1979 as the principle for improving the bilateral relations, because it was signed by representatives of the peoples of both sides.

Let me return to the point on the three villages. There is evidence to prove that they are definitely inside Lao territory. It was the Lao people who established the three villages under Lao administration. They have been registered with Laos and have respected Lao customs and traditions. Villagers in the three villages have never been registered as Thai citizens.

Question: Would you accept negotiations if proposed by the Thai side?

Answer: Negotiations are a good principle as they conform with the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communique. Favorable conditions should be created first -- namely, troops must be withdrawn immediately from the three villages.

#### RESISTANCE TO THAIS IN PAKLAI DISTRICT DESCRIBED

BK170642 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 17 Jun 84

["Report": "People in Paklai District Enthusiastically Oppose Aggression Committed by Thai Reactionary Troops" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected listeners and dear comrades: Paklai District is a fertile land where there are fish in the water and rice in the fields.

The people of Paklai have a tradition of heroic struggle against the imperialists, feudalists, and foreign aggressors. In the heart of each resident of Paklai District is hospitality; mutual love exists between houses and villages. This is why they have always profoundly loved their motherland and country.

A horrible, unprecedented event has taken place in Paklai District. Despite efforts of the local guerrillas and people to check them, Thai reactionary troops, stubborn by nature, have brazenly attacked and seized three villages -- Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai, Paklai District.

News of the attacks and seizure of Lao territory by the ultrarightist reactionary troops in the Thai ruling circles is like a sharp knife piercing the hearts of all Paklai residents. Dozens of questions have been asked: Why did Thai troops seize land belonging to Laos, which has never provoked anybody? What is the purpose of their seizure of Lao villages?

Faced with this situation, the party and administrative committees of Paklai District have launched a struggle movement to oppose the attacks and aggression committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops. The local people, regardless of age and sex, have voluntarily contributed material and physical strength to serve the struggle against the aggression. Many youths have volunteered to serve as guerrillas and have taken up arms to fight the enemy, while the women are doing the family and farm work and contributing to building roads. The elderly are taking care of children and staying in their villages to follow the situation.

Correspondents of the national radio's Army program arrived in Paklai District while the movement against the Thai aggression was raging and while the fire of hatred for the enemy aggressors was burning in the hearts of all Paklai residents. As soon as we entered Bouaban canton it was apparent that the atmosphere of combat readiness filled every corner of the canton. We heard the sound of paddy being pounded to separate the grain from the chaff. This rice is for those staying at the frontline. Some of it will be kept for future use if the enemy continues to risk waging the war. Each day the people in each village shared their work -- some went to work to increase production, while others stayed in their village to maintain combat readiness.

On the roads leading to various cantons of Paklai District we saw young guerrillas maintaining readiness in their units. Noticing my interest, Brother S., a middle-aged man, said the local administration would make arrangements for the villagers to maintain combat readiness.

I had a chance to meet Comrade (Phonsai), deputy secretary of the party committee of the district and member of the local administration. Knowing that I am a soldier who should know about work on a battlefield, he did not discuss the minor work of the local guerrillas and people in maintaining combat readiness. He only pointed out the local people's willingness to contribute to countering the aggression by the Thai reactionaries. He said: Shortly after launching the movement to counter the aggression, the people in Muang Va, Boua Ban, and other cantons have energetically carried out work to ensure combat readiness as assigned by the local administration. Moreover, they have contributed a large quantity of food supplies to serve those on combat readiness duty. The administration of Paklai District and local people have attentively assisted those evacuated from Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages, giving them shelter, food, and other essential goods.

An event of special importance: Thousands of Paklai residents attended a grand meeting on 14 June to support the statement issued by the LPDR Foreign Ministry on 13 June and to demand that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Ban Kang, Ban Savang, and Ban Mai and pay compensation to the local people. The people of Paklai District, together with the Lao people throughout the country, are determined to fight to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Comrade (Phonsai) also explained to me the district administration's task of urgently mobilizing the people to ensure the combat readiness work and success in fighting. It was regrettable that my stay with the Paklai people was short. I had to bid farewell to the land and heroic people of Paklai District with firm confidence that they will surely be able to retake the land illegally occupied by the reactionary Thai troops.

#### Paklai Residents Hold Rally

BK180718 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] On 14 June, thousands of people and members of youth, women's, and trade unions, soldiers, policemen, cadres, and workers from various sectors in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, held a rally to solemnly condemn the Thai reactionary troops for attacking and nibbling at Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages in Laos' Paklai District and to support the 13 June statement of the LPDR Foreign Ministry.

The participants expressed indignation towards, denounced, and vigorously condemned the Thai reactionary troops for trampling underfoot Laos' sovereignty at the order of the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists. Everyone fully supported the reasonable protest lodged by the LPDR Government demanding that the reactionary Thai power-holders immediately halt hostile acts against Laos, unconditionally withdraw the troops illegally occupying the three Lao villages, and pay compensation for the damage resulting from their acts; otherwise, they must be held solely responsible for the events that may occur later.

All Paklai residents also expressed their determination to firmly defend their territorial integrity and to not allow any enemy to touch it. They resolutely demanded that the Thaiside strictly implement the joint statement signed by the prime ministers of Laos and Thailand in 1979. At the same time, they called on all peace-loving and progressive nations in the world to sympathize with the Lao people in their struggle against the enemy aggressors.

It was also reported that the people in Paklai District are vigorously carrying out every task assigned by the local administration to contribute to the country's common cause. For example, they are transporting material and equipment, repairing roads, storing food supplies, and mobilizing their beloved sons and nephews to serve the frontline and defend the frontier. They unanimously said that if the Thai troops continue to stubbornly occupy the three villages, they will fight to the last minute to retake their territory, left as a heritage by their predecessors for succeeding generations.

#### THAIS 'COERCE,' 'REPRESS' PEOPLE IN VILLAGES

BK180440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] While Thai troops continued to illegally occupy three Lao villages -- Ban Kang, Ban Mai, and Ban Savang in Muang Thong canton, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province -- on 12 June the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries took various illegal measures to coerce and repress the people in the three villages.

They have established village administrations serving as their tools, forced the people to register with the local Thai administration, abolished the use of the kip currency, and forced children to learn the Thai language. At the same time, they have gathered men in one area in a temple and women and children in another area and not allowed them to exchange visits.

Moreover, the ultrarightist Thai reactionaires have continued military activities to threaten the people in the three Lao villages. For example, they have told the villagers through loudspeakers mounted on aircraft to report to them; otherwise, they would fire on them.

These acts show that the ultrarightist Thai reactionaires intend to occupy permanently the three Lao villages and to (?ignore) the withdrawal of all their troops from the villages, thus opposing the earnest aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples who want to coexist as good neighbors. As a matter of fact, if the three villages always belonged to Thailand, why were they not registered under the local Thai administration?

#### COMMENTARY VIEWS VILLAGES DISPUTE WITH THAILAND

BK160748 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Resolutely Support and Fully Implement LPDR Foreign Ministry's Statement"]

[Text] The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have daily stepped up inhumane crimes against the people in the area they have illegally attacked and seized: Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. They have paid no heed to the Lao authorities' warnings. On the contrary, they have gone farther in opposing the LPDR.

Refusing to witness idly the frantic acts committed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles that violate and trample underfoot our beloved country's sovereignty, on 13 June the LPDR Foreign Ministry issued a statement exposing the frantic acts by Thai reactionary troops. This once again exposed their vicious nature and served to warn the stubborn and bellicose people that Laos is a sovereign and independent country and has the full right to defend its territorial integrity. While it is needless to recall the long history of Laos and Thailand, it can be seen in a short period of time -- following the establishment of the LPDR -- that the Lao Government and people have tried to build and promote good relations with Thailand and have not cherished any provocative ideas or acts against Thailand. On the other hand, the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have deceitfully said that they want to build neighborly relations with Laos and regard Laos as an excellent neighbor. In fact, they have sought every possible way to sabotage the Lao revolution. For example, they have used Thai territory for training exiled Lao reactionaries, unilaterally closed the Thai-Lao border on many occasions, used their Mekong River patrol boats to fire at Lao transport vessels, and fired on Lao villages on several occasions.

The open and brazen seizure of the Lao villages by the Thai reactionary troops further exposes the frantic nature of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who have served Chinese expansionism-hegemonism.

The Lao service of Beijing Radio broadcast at 1930 on 13 June reported a harsh statement made by General Athit Kamlang-ek, commander in chief of the Thai Army, who led a Thai military delegation to visit China from 15 to 22 May. The general said that the Thai side is willing to take armed retaliation if Laos launches armed attacks to retake the three villages.

It is clear that the seizure of the Lao villages by the Thai reactionary troops was preplanned. They have intentionally sought ways to sabotage the Lao people's peaceful national construction. They are responsible for the deterioration of the time-honored fine relations between Laos and Thailand.

The Lao Army and people have had a 30-year tradition of heroic struggle against enemy aggressors and have defeated great imperialists -- the French and U.S. imperialists. Their Army and people are now stronger than ever and are capable of fighting to defend the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They will not sit idly by watching the loathsome incident.

The Lao Army and people throughout the country resolutely support and will fully implement the 13 June statement of the LPDR Foreign Ministry, which stresses that the LPDR always wants to develop good-neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand and strictly abides by the 1979 Laos-Thailand joint communique. The LPDR always respects the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand, but resolutely reserves its legitimate right to defend its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

#### COMMENTARY CRITICIZES THAI ACTS OF 'HOSTILITY'

BK161441 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Words and Deeds of the Reactionaries in the Thai Ruling Circles"]

[Text] Lately, relations between Thailand and Laos have become tense. The primary cause of this tension is the hostile act of the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in sending their troops to nibble at and occupy the three Lao villages in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province. These depraved, plundering acts have exposed the propaganda and fabrication by the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles with regard to relations between Thailand and Laos.

Everyone must have heard what the Thai side has pledged in connection with Thai-Lao relations. They have said they would pay attention to preserving, safeguarding and developing good-neighborly relations and friendship with Laos. On several occasions, they have expressed the wish to turn the Mekong River and the Thai-Lao border into a zone of peace and friendship. At the same time, they have also pledged to settle any problems between the two countries through consultation and negotiations without external interference.

However, it is deplorable that the deeds of the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are in fact incompatible with their words. In the past year, the Thai reactionaries have carried out activities in various forms to threaten, encroach on, and oppose the LPDR. They have caused great losses to the life and property of the Lao people. The Thai authorities have permitted the exiled Lao reactionaries to use Thai soil as a sanctuary for staging operations to sabotage and destroy the LPDR. The encroachment upon and occupation of the villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, Ban Savang, and Ban Na Pai in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, which are part of Lao territory, by the Armed Forces of the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are new and undeniable evidence of and clearly testify to the hostile attitude and acts of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles against the LPDR. If one looks at this development superficially, one will not see the true nature of their premeditated acts. However, if one looks closely at their acts, one will see that the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are walking further along the path of serving the scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists and other international reactionary forces.

During his recent visit to China, U.S. President Reagan stepped up collusion with the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists in implementing the so-called global strategy to oppose socialism, and the world's peace and security. Shortly after the U.S. President left China, a high-ranking Thai military delegation led by Athit Kamlang-ek arrived in Beijing for a visit. In the meantime, the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles deployed their infantrymen, aircraft, and artillery pieces to support the Pol Pot remnants in sparking serious crimes along the Kampuchean-Thai border. However, they were promptly and suitably punished by the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people and the Vietnamese volunteer forces. At the same time, the Armed Forces of the Beijing reactionary clique also moved to the Vietnamese-Chinese border area in six northern provinces of the SRV. They used artillery pieces to shell heavily populated areas in Vietnam. The Chinese reactionary clique blatantly escalated their crimes to oppose the people in the SRV. They also nibbled at and shelled various hills in Vietnamese territory.

The truth is the truth. Public opinion has clearly revealed the truth of history in this part of the world. After suffering a shameful defeat in their war of aggression in Indochina, the U.S. imperialists have turned Thailand into a spring board. The Beijing reactionary clique also did the same thing with Thailand when they suffered an ignominious defeat in using the Pol Pot clique as their tool to implement a policy of genocide in Kampuchea. This development clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists have cooperated with each other to use Thai soil as a springboard to oppose the three Indochinese countries and to sabotage peace and security in Southeast Asia. The reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have obediently followed their policy by serving as their tool. Due to their faithful services, the Thai reactionaries have been frequently commended and awarded by the United States and China.

The Thai newspaper MATUPHUM recently said that some Thai intelligence officers have admitted that the Thai reactionaries have permitted the Chinese reactionary clique to transport weapons and war supplies across Thai territory to the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the reactionary Khmer forces. At the same time, the Reagan administration has also increased its military assistance to the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries. In addition to supplying more war materiel, such as tanks and artillery pieces, to the Thai reactionaries, the United States and China have also considered supplying anti-aircraft missiles and modern aircraft, including the F-16A, to Thailand.

This fact clearly shows that the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are now ever more willing to serve the evil scheme of the Beijing reactionary clique and Washington to oppose the three Indochinese countries and to destroy peace and tranquillity in Southeast Asia. It is obvious that all the words uttered by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are totally incompatible with their deeds. The use of their troops to nibble at and occupy the three villages in Paklai District in Sayaboury Province is an unpardonable crime of encroachment on the LPDR. If they truly respect the letter of the 1979 joint communique signed by the two countries, they must immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from these Lao villages, and immediately cease all acts of provocation and hostility against the LPDR.

The Lao people have always respected and aspired to strengthen to friendship and good neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand. In the past as well as a present, we have strictly implemented the contents of the Laos-Thailand joint communique. We have constantly maintained a high sense of vigilance toward any provocative and hostile acts of the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, and are prepared at all times to punish their acts of encroachment against the LPDR no matter in what form they may be executed.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO LAO BORDER PROBLEM

## Sittithi on Settlement

BK180115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Security chiefs will meet today to devise a peaceful settlement to the Thai-Laotian border dispute, but Thailand will not give in to Vientiane's demands. Foreign Minister Sittithi Sawetsila said there were good prospects for a settlement since Laos appeared to have eased its inflexible stand on the issue. The softer line had been indicated in recent broadcasts by Laotian radio, he said. The dispute concerns three remote villages in Uttaradit Province which are under Thai control following intrusions by Laotian troops earlier this month.

Uttaradit Governor Thawat Makkaraphong, chairman of the provincial Thai-Lao border committee, said the villages had gained independent status and were not regarded as part of Ban Bo Bia. The disclosure coincided with a statement in Bangkok by National Security Council chief Sqn-Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong Sunsiri reaffirming that the government will not withdraw troops from the villages.

## Laos Urged To Cease Attacks

BK180910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 18 Jun 84

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Bangkok, June 18 (AFP) -- Thailand said today that Laos should refrain from verbal attacks over three disputed hamlets along the two countries' ill-defined border. Laos' official Radio Vientiane, monitored here, again took Thailand to task over the issue today, saying that villagers in the district had rallied last week to protest what it called "the Thai invasion."

A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said here that Laos should end public criticism of Thailand for instituting military control of the hamlets of Mai, Klang and Sawang at the end of last month. The hamlets lie about 550 kilometers (330 miles) north of Bangkok and 220 kilometers (125 miles) west of Vientiane, situated between Thailand's Uttaradit Province and the Laotian Sayaboury Province.

Thailand said that it would not withdraw its troops from the three hamlets, which it considers to be on its territory by virtue of a frontier line drawn up during the period of French colonial rule in Indochina. The spokesman admitted that Laos had maps showing the hamlets to be on its side of the border. The Thai spokesman said that last week Laos, through its ambassador here Khamphan Simmalavong undertook not to conduct the dispute through the media as did Bangkok.

But Friday and yesterday, Radio Vientiane carried live broadcasts of two rallies in the Laotian capital at which demands were made that Thai troops withdraw from the hamlets. Today the radio reported that villagers in the district where the hamlets are situated, known by Laos as Paklai, gathered to protest the Thai occupation. The two other Indochinese communist countries, Vietnam and Cambodia, have also directed a number of hostile statements at Thailand over the dispute. Bangkok discerns Hanoi's hand in what it views as a concerted propaganda campaign. Thailand is the frontline state of non-communist Southeast Asia, which seeks the withdrawal of the 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The Thai spokesman also said that various bilateral activities scheduled to take place in frontier provinces in coming weeks would not be affected by the dispute. On June June 27 to June 26, merchandise including 10,000 tonnes of rice is to be shipped to Laos through Thailand. There is an operation due aimed at restocking the Mekong River, which forms part of the Thai-Laotian frontier, with fish.

Diplomats here said that Bangkok was for the moment attempting to play down the issue, which appears to have been sparked by Thailand's building of a road along the border. Bangkok accused Laos of hampering construction. Nevertheless, the dispute has stalled moves to improve relations between the two countries.

Senior Thai security officials would devote a regular working session today to this new bone of contention between Thailand and its neighbour, the Office of National Security chief Prasong Sunsiri said.

#### Cooperation With PRC Denied

BK160114 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Jun 84 pp 1,2

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday that he was ready to allow reporters to visit the three villages in 'ttaradit to disprove Laos' claim that they were part of the Laotian territory. The supreme commander told reporters that he and the director of survey of the Supreme Command had visited the border areas and were convinced that the villages of Ban Klang, Ban Mai and Ban Sawang are on Thai soil.

"Ban Klang and Ban Sawang are unquestionably inside Thailand as they are situated at about two kms from the border. Only Ban Mai could be difficult to determine as it is very close to the border," he said. He proposed that if Laos was still sceptical over the question, a joint committee could be formed to resolve the issue. "Actually, the map clearly shows that the three villages are on Thai soil," he added.

Referring to the Laotian statement that Thailand would have to bear the consequences if it refused to pull out troops from the villages, Gen Athit said Thailand wanted to live with peace but it has to defend its territorial integrity. "As a career soldier, I must defend our land, otherwise, I would not deserve the post. I have to do my utmost," he declared. He also dismissed the Laotian charge that he was cooperating with Beijing to create tension on the Tai-Laotian border.

"China is a big country and does not have to give me a plan. How come I was dragged into the affairs? China and Thailand are two independent states," he said. He said the Thai Armed Forces had all along tried to maintain good relations with Laos. Thai troops were instructed not to open fire but they reserved the right to defend themselves if attacked, he added.

#### Prasong Says Troops To Stay

BK170429 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Bangkok, June 17 (AFP) -- Thai forces will remain in three disputed hamlets along the Lao border, despite calls by Vietnam and Laos for their removal, Thailand's top security official said here today. "We will stay there, because it is our home," Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "How can we withdraw our troops from our own territory," he added.

Mr. Prasong said that Thai troops had entered the villages to defend Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. A strategic road is under construction near the villages of Ban Mai, Ban Sawang and Ban Klang, about 550 kilometers (330 miles) north of Bangkok and 200 kilometers (124 miles) west of Vientiane.

Vietnamese chief of state Truong Chinh has said Vietnam fully supports Laos in the dispute and has demanded that Thai troops be withdrawn, Radio Hanoi reported yesterday.

Mr Prasong, speaking in a telephone interview, said Laos should come to the negotiating table to sort out any problem. He declined to say how many Thai troops were now garrisoned in the villages.

Laos has said that Thai troops must first be pulled back from the villages, which lie between the Lao province of Sayaboury and the Thai province of Uttaradit. The Lao news agency, KPL, charged Friday that Thailand was massing "men and ammunition" in the hamlets and that Lao forces had pushed back a Thai infantry bid to pierce deeper into Lao territory under the cover of bombers and L-19 reconnaissance planes.

Mr Prasong said Vietnam, which maintains an estimated 50,000 troops in Laos under a 25-year friendship treaty signed in 1977, should "let Laos be Laos." Thai Foreign Ministry officials have suggested that Vietnam was leaning on Vientiane to adopt a hard line toward negotiations.

#### Villages Recognized as Thai

BK180048 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Uttaradit -- The three border villages now a bone of contention between Thailand and Laos have been recognized as new Thai villages in accordance with the local administration law, the provincial governor said yesterday.

Governor Thawat Makkaraphong said that the border conflict over the villages of Ban Klang, Ban Mai and Ban Sawang which are inhabited by about 1,800-2,000 Laotian and Thai people are on Thai soil, and that the issue has been settled now. The Thai authorities, he said, had brought the villages under the jurisdiction of Tambon Muang Chedton of Ban Khok Subdistrict, Fak Tha District, here. He said the move was in accordance with the Local Administration Law, B.E. 2467.

The governor citing Interior Ministry regulations said the requiem for a village is that it must be resided in by at least 400 villagers or 40 families and recognized by the tambon council and district-level administrators.

Governor Thawat said that the provincial administration would assign officials to conduct a census and issue identity cards to the residents of the three villages. "We regard the villagers as Thai citizens," the governor said. He added that the provincial administration in cooperation with the provincial Red Cross office and the Third Army Region would distribute consumer goods to the villagers. Mobile medical services would also be given, he added.

#### PROJECTS TO BOOST LAO TIES TO 'GO AHEAD'

BK180352 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jun 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Despite the deadlock over the border issue in Uttaradit, Bangkok will go ahead with all the projects to strengthen Thai-Laotian ties in line of its established policy of diminishing Vietnamese influence in the landlocked country, government sources told THE NATION over the weekend.

The plans range from bilateral agreements to continue sport events between the provinces along the Thai-Laotian frontier, the principal ones being Nong Khai and Vientiane, to the Thai initiative to release baby giant catfish into the Mekong River as "symbol of peace", and the temporary opening of the Huai Sai border pass in Chiang Rai during June 21-26 to facilitate the transportation of goods into Laos, according to the reliable sources.

The government sources, referring to the decision to open the Huai Sai-Chiang Khong border pass during June 21-26, said that the opening was designed to give the passage to about 2,000 tons of Thai glutinous rice purchased by Australia for Laos. Laos requested a number of countries and international organizations, including Australia, to make donations of rice to relieve the food shortage, which was estimated at about 100,000 tons last year.

The temporary opening of the border pass is also aimed at allowing other goods to reach Laos, the sources added.

The sources said Thailand would not cancel the plans as a result of the border issue which involves the three villages of Ban Klang, Ban Mai and Ban Sawang in Ban Khok Sub-district of Uttaradit Province. They added that the Thai Government was aware that Laos was not yet ready to settle the issue, although Thailand had offered to keep open the channels for ambassadorial talks through the embassies in both capitals. And if Vientiane unilaterally cancels any of the plan or freezes the progress in the bilateral relations, it is Vientiane that will have to suffer political losses, the sources added. They added that the Thai Government would emphasize the positive aspects of the relations, rather than play up the issues between them. The border issue will not be settled so soon and from now on quiet diplomacy is required to solve it, according to the sources.

#### ATHIT OPENS JOINT LOGISTICS EXERCISE WITH U.S.

BK170935 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek this morning opened the joint U.S.-Thai logistics exercise at Suranari Camp in Nakhon Ratchasima Province. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Pamot Thawonchan, in his capacity as director of the exercise, reported that the current U.S.-Thai exercise is a test of a logistics plan for the eastern and northeastern part of Thailand in the case of an emergency. It is therefore very important. The test will be conducted to see how the plan can be worked out and whether logistics supply from Thailand's friends would be promptly carried out under the plan in the case of an external threat to Thailand. He said the drill involves 540 officials. They are officers from the Armed Forces and the Police Department, state enterprise employees and U.S. Government officials. The drill, which begins today, will end on 22 June.

In his opening address, the supreme commander and army commander in chief said the current exercise is not only a test in readiness of our logistics system, but also clear evidence of cooperation between the United States and Thailand and their Armed Forces. In the case of a threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia, the United States will not abandon this area, in particular Thailand, which is on the frontline. The Armed Forces and the police of Thailand will do their best to defend the country with all existing strength and ability. Yet, an important factor in warfare is logistics supply and, to be successful in waging a war, the country must be assured of no disruption in supplies. The current Thai-U.S. logistics exercise is therefore something very appropriate and important.

#### CHINESE OFFER TO BUILD SHIPS CONSIDERED

BK160515 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] China has offered to help build warships for the Thai Navy, Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Praphat Chanthwirat said yesterday. Adm Praphat, who returned from his seven-day trip to China on Tuesday, said he had accepted the Chinese proposal for consideration.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PARTIAL PRK TROOP PULLOUT

OW151603 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 15 Jun 84

["Partial Pullout of Vietnamese Volunteers From Kampuchea" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15 -- Three brigade and regiment-sized units and a number of independent battalions of Vietnamese Army volunteers will withdraw from western and northwestern provinces of Kampuchea this month, the Vietnamese Defence Ministry announced in a communique released here today. This partial pullout will be made under agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in implementation of the decision of the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam summit held in Vientiane in February 1983.

REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE 'PROPAGANDA OLIVE BRANCH'

BK170444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] A propaganda olive branch is what many observers term U.S. President Reagan's 14 June White House press conference. On the possibility of holding a high-level meeting with the Soviet Union, Reagan loudly proclaimed: If they, meaning the Soviet Union, are ready, we are also ready; and I am prepared for meeting and negotiations anytime.

On the other hand, however, he distorted the truth, saying that hitherto they, namely the Soviet Union, have refused to respond to U.S. good will. Disregarding the fact that the Soviet Union always upholds the policy of participating in serious talks on all issues with the United States, Reagan also hypocritically called on the Soviet Union to continue the talks on nuclear arms in Geneva even though the deployment of first-nuclear-strike missiles by the United States in Western Europe had made it impossible to continue these talks. The master of the White House also urged the U.S. Congress to support the plan to modernize the U.S. strategic nuclear forces, which is designed to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, as well as Washington's policy on Central America, especially comprehensive U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries and their henchmen in El Salvador.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S.-THAI 'MILITARY COLLUSION'

OW130834 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13 -- The Hanoi Daily NHAN DAN today severely condemns the Thai authorities' intensified military collusion with the United States and China against the three Indochinese countries. Commenting on the forthcoming joint logistic exercise of the United States and Thailand, the paper says that this is an escalation of the collusion of the imperialist forces with their henchmen in the crusade against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, against the trend of dialogue, and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The paper recalls the following events: "In April 1984, while Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was in the United States to ask for F-16 jet fighters, Thai troops openly mounted an air, armoured and artillery attack at the Kampuchean border. In May, when the commander-in-chief of the Thai Army arrived in Beijing to strengthen the military ties between the two countries, Chinese troops stepped up their shellings and incursions against Vietnam's northern border provinces. The 'joint logistic exercise' this time to be held right at the staging base of recent inroads of Thai forces in coordination with the Pol Pot clique against Kampuchea's western border areas is a brazen provocation against the three Indochinese peoples".

The paper continues: "The intensified U.S.-Thai military collusion which takes place at the same time as Thai brasshats are arriving in China one after another following Athit Kamleung-ek's visit to this country is further demonstration of the common scheme of China and Thailand to join the United States in opposing Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Indeed, Thailand is asking China for F-5 fighters and light weapons and to continue equipping its 37 ranger regiments."

Those who play with fire will get burned by tying themselves to the U.S.-Chinese war chariot, the Thai reactionaries are going against the Thai people's legitimate aspiration to live in peace and stability. That short-sighted and dangerous policy will only bring them disastrous consequences.

PRC FIRES 5,000 SHELLS ON HA TUYEN PROVINCE

BK161038 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Since early June, China has conducted artillery shelling on and sent regiment-sized units to nibble at Ha Tuyen, a northern border province of Vietnam. In 3 days ending 13 June, China fired over 5,000 artillery and mortar rounds and mobilized one battalion and one regiment of infantry troops to attack three hills in Vi Xuyen District. With high vigilance, the local people and Armed Forces have decimated 1 Chinese regiment and 1 battalion, killing 70 Chinese soldiers and capturing many other belonging to 40th brigade, XIV Army Corps of the Kunming Great Military Zone.

Earlier, in April and May, China fired 130,000 artillery and mortar rounds on 180 places in 6 northern border provinces of Vietnam, killing 60 Vietnamese civilians and wounding 180 others. Chinese shelling also destroyed much property of the local people and destabilized the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

PRC'S WEAPON PURCHASE FOR SELF-DEFENSE DERIDED

OW160211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jun 84

["Current Events" talk: "Beijing Is Sharpening Its Claws"]

[Text] The Chinese authorities are yearning for weapons and military technology from the United States and the West more than a traveler in the desert yearns for water. Therefore, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping are making hasty trips to a number of West European countries and the United States to woo them into investing technology and capital in China, and to discuss trade agreements on military weapons and technologies.

A well-known fact is that China very much needs to buy helicopters, rockets, and anti-tank weapons from the United States, Great Britain, and France. But Beijing says it needs them for self-defense. The question is: Who is threatening to attack China to make it think of self-defense? Is it the United States? Certainly not, because the United States is now an excellent friend of China. Is it the Soviet Union? More unlikely, because the Soviet Union has always pursued a peaceful policy, and desires peaceful relations with all nations, including the United States and China. Throughout its history, the Soviet Union has never attacked any country, and that is its consistent policy. Is it Vietnam? Even more unlikely. Vietnam, a small country with a little over 50 million people, just emerging from a protracted war and yearning for peace for national reconstruction, certainly does not want war, and cannot pose a threat to China, a nation with more than a billion people. What then, is the danger driving China to run around and buy weapons to enhance its military strength?

The Beijing authorities do not dare to tell the truth about their policy, so they must resort to a subterfuge, saying that they only want weapons for China's self-defense, and that other countries, especially the Southeast Asian nations, do not need to worry. However, that is only in a manner of speaking. In reality, China not only wants weapons for its defense, it is also engaged in an arms race, manufacturing offensive weapons. Everyone is well aware that China is strengthening its naval forces and building more submarines, day and night.

A 12 June AFP report said that General Han Huaizhi, assistant Chinese Army chief of staff, stated that China had formed a strategic missile armed branch, and that the formation of such an armed branch is necessary in strengthening the Chinese Army's offensive capability.

That argument by Beijing does not surprise anybody, because they are not walking, but running on the way to implementing the four modernizations, primarily military modernization. Meanwhile, the Beijing authorities always talk about defending peace and about China's desire to be a good friend of Third World countries. They merely don the habit of the merciful Buddhist monk. Therefore, it is not without reason that the Southeast Asian public is worried about the threat from China. It is also not without grounds that Indonesia has reiterated time and again that the greatest danger to the region comes from China. Yet, there are some countries, like Thailand, that still do not realize that danger and are now in cahoots with Beijing.

#### PRC DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT CRITICIZED

OW180231 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Deepening Collusion"]

[Text] The Beijing authorities are satisfied with the results of the visit to the United States by Chinese National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping. According to Western news agencies, Zhang Aiping's talks with his U.S. counterpart Weinberger, and with Shultz and Reagan, produced very satisfactory results. After the talks, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger proclaimed that the U.S. and Chinese sides shared identical views on international issues and on the question of Sino-U.S. relations, and that the results of these talks were very good. As revealed by many U.S. officials, the two sides agreed, in principle, that the United States would sell antitank and surface-to-air missiles as well as ground radar systems to China. In addition, they said, the United States would probably help China improve its current artillery shells. This is more undeniable evidence of deepening Sino-U.S. military collusion. The statement by the Chinese authorities about peace, friendship, and support for the Third World countries is nothing but deception. Their consistent policy is to work hand in glove with the imperialists and reactionaries in opposing the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and progressive forces in the world.

AFP has pointed out that the Chinese national defense minister's visit to the United States indicated China's strategy of wholeheartedly following the latter. If we look into the history of Sino-U.S. military collusion, we can see that this collusion has been daily deepening, and there is no sign of its stopping. In 1973, when former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger visited China, the Chinese leaders at that time suggested that the United States secretly provide China with 20 F-5E planes, and a number of tanks and armored vehicles.

With the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States in 1979, a new step was taken in Sino-U.S. military collusion. There were frequent exchanges of visits between their high-level military personnel, and cooperative agreements were signed, including those on an exchange of intelligence, military training, and the manufacture of weapons.

The Chinese side agreed to let the United States set up two electronic reconnaissance bases in China to monitor information from the Soviet Union. The Chinese side also agreed to open Yulin Port in Hainan Island for free use of the U.S. 7th Fleet. In 1984, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has visited the United States, and U.S. President Reagan has visited China. A more important agreement on military cooperation was signed between the two sides -- that is, the nuclear cooperation agreement, which U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz pointed out is an important agreement, concerning the all-round relations between the United States and China. In addition China and the United States signed an agreement on [words indistinct] scientific and technological cooperation in 21 different fields. U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige revealed that in 1984 the United States would export to China about U.S. \$2 billion worth of military technology and equipment. Obviously, the Sino-U.S. military collusion is dangerously escalating, and this is concretely manifested by their action against the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Regarding Vietnam, the United States laid mines to blockade Haiphong harbor, and dispatched B-52 strategic bombers to carry out destructive bombing on the capital, Hanoi, and many other big cities in Vietnam in 1972, after U.S. President Nixon's visit to China. In early 1979, immediately after Deng Xiaoping had returned home from his visit to the United States, China sent 600,000 troops to invade 6 provinces in northern Vietnam. In late April this year, while ceremoniously welcoming the U.S. President to China, the Chinese authorities once again carried out an extremely savage and crafty border war along Vietnam's northern boundary. The recent visit by Chinese National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping to the United States was made at a time when the Chinese side was stepping up its shelling and nibbling invasion of Vietnamese territory. Did the Chinese authorities want to obtain more U.S. aid and arms supplies by escalating the war against Vietnam and showing the Americans that they were fighting the Vietnamese? Facts are incontestable. However, Zhang Aiping and his counterpart in the United States went so far as to toast peace at a Washington banquet, alleging that they were only safeguarding world peace.

Although Zhang Aiping concluded his visit to the United States, their collusion will continue. For this reason, people have to raise their vigilance. In this connection, the Indonesian paper MERDEKA puts it well: "The deepening Sino-U.S. relations are a serious threat to world peace, and to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia."

#### ARMY PAPER HAILS HA TUYEN VICTORY AGAINST PRC

OW160009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Hailing the good fight put up by the Armed Forces and people in Ha Tuyen, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says in a commentary today: The news of victory of the Armed Forces and people in Ha Tuyen in the 3 days from 11 to 13 June, duly punishing the Chinese aggressor troops, has brought relation to combatants and compatriots throughout the country. Hail to the Armed Forces and people in Ha Tuyen, who maintained high vigilance, stood combat ready, and fought well. This victory constituted a stern answer by our Armed Forces and people to the Chinese hegemonic expansionists.

The Vietnamese people hold no rancor against the Chinese people. We do not covet an inch of territory in any country. But we will certainly not tolerate any aggressors' committing crimes against our compatriots, nor will we allow the aggressors to intrude into and to trample underfoot our fatherland's sacred territory. We have punished and will continue to punish those who nibble at Vietnamese territory and sabotage our people's peaceful life.

The undaunted and valiant fighting and the victories of our Armed Forces and people in Trang Dinh, Yen Minh, Vi Xuyen, and other localities on our northern border, have affirmed the strength of the battle position of our people's war for national defense.

Despite heavy losses, the Deng clique has not given up its plot to gradually chip, strangle, and bleed Vietnam. Chinese regular Army corps are still stationed close to our country's border. On Beijing's orders, they will still continue to nibble at our country and perpetrate new crimes against our people along our fatherland's frontier.

Like those in other border provinces, the Armed Forces and people in Ha Tuyen are ceaselessly upholding their vigilance, consolidating their forces and battle position, strengthening their solidarity, maintaining security, standing ready in all respects, and retaining their resolve to rebuff all new war acts and crimes by the bandits, thus firmly defending our fatherland's frontier and the peaceful life of our people in the border regions.

We are determined to excercise our legitimate right to self-defense to safeguard our beloved fatherland's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. We call on the Chinese people to check the criminal hands raised against Vietnam of those reactionaries among the Beijing rulers, and to struggle to prevent them from turning Chinese sons and brothers into cannot fodder to serve the Deng Xiaoping clique's agressive, expansionist policy.

The Ha Tuyen Armed Forces' and people's victory was a warning to the aggressors. As long as they escalate the war, they will be given heavy punishment.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DECIDES TO CONTINUE AID

BK171124 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Comecon, has held its 110th session in Moscow to discuss how best to implement the resolution of the recent Comecon economic summit. The committee decided on improving multilateral cooperation and considered continued technical assistance for Vietnam. This includes the improvement of the transport capacity of the trans-Vietnam railway in the next 10 years.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES DEPARTING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

BK171258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] SRV Council Chairman Truong Chinh on 16 June received the Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, Jozsef Varga, who called on him to bid farewell before departing for Hungary for a new assignment. Chairman Truong Chinh cordially talked to Ambassador Jozsef Varga. Present at the meeting was Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the offices of the National Assembly and the State Council.

LAO ASSEMBLY GROUP DEPARTS FOR HOME 16 JUN

OW161651 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16 -- The delegation of the office of the People's Supreme Assembly (PSA) and the presidential office of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Sai Phetlasi, deputy secretary general of the P.S.A. office, left here today, concluding its friendship visit to Vietnam. It was seen off by Le Thanh Nghi, vice president and secretary general of the State Council; Nguyen Viet Dzung and Le Trang, respectively director and deputy director of the office of the National Assembly and State Council; and Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khamfeuane Tounalom.

REPORTAGE ON AGRAVA COMMISSION FINDINGS

## Businessman Testifies

HK151009 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] On the Aquino assassination, a businessman claims to have seen Ronaldo Galman shoot former Senator Benigno Aquino. Sources close to the Agrava fact-finding board say the businessman, Augusto Floresca, testified before the Agrava board in private last night [14 June]. He told the board that he was reluctant to testify in public because he might be ridiculed as his version supports the military's account of the assassination of Aquino at the Manila International Airport. Floresca was the first civilian to have seen the actual killing of Aquino by Galman. The other one was Ruben Regalado, a PAL [Philippine Airlines] ground engineer who testified before the board in Los Angeles, California. The Agrava board is expected back in Manila on Saturday after conducting hearings in Los Angeles.

## Results To Be Known by 21 Aug

HK170049 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Justice Corazon Agrava, chairman of the fact-finding board investigating the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, yesterday [16 June] said the results of its probe will be known before the first death anniversary of the opposition leader on August 21. Justice Agrava made the announcement upon arrival yesterday from the United States, where the five-member board heard the testimonies of American and Filipino witnesses. She said the board will resume its hearings in Manila next week.

Commenting on the panel's 14-day mission in the United States, Justice Agrava said it was very fruitful, and that they picked up several pieces of evidence that could lead to the solution of the Aquino killing.

## Doubts on Killing Dispelled

HK180848 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The legal counsel of the Avsecom [Aviation Security Commission], the military unit responsible for the security at the Manila International Airport, yesterday demolished what he called the structure of doubt, misinformation, and misconception surrounding the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Rodolfo Jimenez, fielding questions at a well attended news conference at the San Francisco Press Club, convincingly reconciled what to him were conflicting and inconsistent pieces of testimony voluntarily proffered by elements with impunity to middle the fact-finding process and thwart the board's sincere efforts to place guilt for the Aquino killing.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS PREVENT MARCOS VISIT TO PRC

HK160017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [15 June] that while he is interested to visit the People's Republic of China, even for a day, to see the modernization of that country. He made these remarks to outgoing Chinese Ambassador Mo Yanzhong who extended an invitation to the president to visit China. Ambassador Mo called on the president, to bid farewell after a 2-year tour of duty in the country. The outgoing ambassador was conferred the ancient order of Sikatuna rank of (Datu) in recognition of his service in the field of international relations and for being a worthy representative of his country.

The president said he would like to visit the country again to see the changes there after 8 years. The president told the ambassador that the relationship between the two countries has progressed to a point where they are now embarked on some specific projects, such as hotel construction and trade.

#### KENNEDY RESOLUTION ON BATASAN ELECTIONS OPPOSED

HK180845 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Filipino leaders in northern California in the United States, and Americans with sentimental ties with the Philippines, are up in arms against U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, urging the investigation into the alleged fraud, terrorism, and corruption in the election for the Philippine National Assembly. The president of the Filipino community in Sacramento, (Cris Ignacio,) called the Kennedy resolution a shameless and arbitrary attempt to meddle in the affairs of a sovereign state. (Ignacio) called on all Filipinos in California to raise a collective voice in censure of the Kennedy action.

(Michael Colbert,) a San Francisco book author and former editor of the supplementary BERKELEY GAZETTE, expressed confidence that the U.S. Senate would kill the Kennedy measure.

#### MARCOS DISCUSSES ECONOMY, OPPOSITION ISSUES

HK170048 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpt] President Marcos says there is no shortage of rice, as the current supply of the cereal runs at 1 million tons. He gave the assurance during his weekly press conference today at Malacanang, which was attended by Filipino newsmen. The president said that what is happening now is an artificial shortage caused primarily by hoarding. More on this from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] He scotched speculations that the government was planning to import rice. He said that if this is resorted to, this will only be to increase the country's buffer or insurance stock. The president warned price manipulators that if need be, he will order the recall of rice for export which has not yet been delivered. We will flood the market with this, and let's see what happens to them, the president said.

The chief executive explained that the shortfall in rice production was due to drought that affected some rice-producing areas during the early part of the year. There have also been delays in the delivery of imported fertilizer to farmers, he said. Both accounted for low harvests, but there have been crops saved in the drought-stricken areas, the president said.

He reiterated his appeal to the public that there is no need to resort to panic buying. The situation has not reached a critical stage as to warrant important importation of the staple, the president said. [end recording]

The president added that the government has taken all the necessary measures, including hiking minimum wages, to help the people cope with higher prices. The wage increase takes effect today. The president referred to the price adjustments brought about by the peso exchange rate flotation, which include oil products, commodities, basic goods, and transport fares. He also cited the provision for wage increases announced earlier in the week, which considered the price adjustments. According to the president, he has a list of all products that have been properly priced. He assured that the government has made a study of all products before imposing price increases.

The chief executive said prices and rates were increased by several percent. As a result of an increase in wages by 19.5 percent, the president pointed out that the prices and rates on the following items were increased: fuel by 24.7 percent; power by 24.6 percent; transport fares by 19 percent; rice by 14.1 percent; and (?corn) by 16 percent.

The president described the economic program of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] as a mere statement of ideals and aspirations that falls short of being a workable platform of government. Commenting on the UNIDO seven pillars of economic program, the president said that such a program, to be called a platform, must contain the opposition's well-defined objectives and the means to arrive at such objectives. The chief executive also said that the UNIDO must come up with pragmatic and specific prescriptions that can be accepted by the people, if it wishes to be taken seriously as an alternative to the government party. He cited the failure of the opposition to clarify its stand against communism and the use of violence to achieve political ends. Added details from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] In dealing with the economic crisis, Mr Marcos said that the majority party has declared itself for a free enterprise society, where the private sector remained the engine of growth and where profit is allowed and the use of wealth is regulated. The opposition has not made known, despite his repeated challenge to them to do so, whether they are for free enterprise, President Marcos said. He added that while the opposition still talks of encouraging economic enterprises, the administration has been launching one program after another, citing the Sariling Sikap program among others.

Mr Marcos also cited the move of the opposition to revert to the 1935 Constitution without a clear understanding of the difference between the 1935 and the 1973 charters on the issue of social justice. The president said that the opposition has failed to grasp that while the 1935 Constitution merely recommends social justice as a principle to be adopted by the government, the 1973 Constitution states definitely that social justice is a principle by which the government stands. [end recording]

In the same press conference the president said the flood control program is a continuing concern of the government. The program was designed to solve the problems in low areas in the country, particularly in Metro Manila. The president told newsmen that some of the money borrowed by the government from foreign sources had been used to finance flood control projects. He said this was the reason why flood waters such as those that inundated Manila streets after a heavy downpour receded fast and disappeared after 1 or 2 hours. The chief executive explained that even with the operation of an efficient flood control system, floods cannot be prevented in Manila, where some areas are below sea-level.

#### Rice Shortage Artificial

OW171311 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 84

[From the "Newswatch" program -- announcer-read report over video showing President Marcos addressing newsmen]

[Text] The public is assured there is no shortage of rice. The current supply stands at 1 million tons. President Marcos gave this assurance during his weekly conference at Malacanang, attended today by Filipino newsmen.

According to the president, hoarding is causing the current artificial shortage. The president repeated his appeal to the people not to panic buy and his warning to price manipulators that he would flood the market with rice intended for export.

[Begin Marcos recording] Anybody who is hoarding rice is going to get it, and [words indistinct] and, at the same time, our reports coming from some of our regions that are supposed to be drought-stricken are favorable. They now say that they have been able to save some of the crops etc, etc, and some of the farmers are ready to sell to the public and to the government. [end recording]

In the same news conference this afternoon, the president stressed the government has taken all necessary measures to help the people cope with higher prices. The president cited the latest minimum wage hike that took effect today among other things.

[Begin Marcos recording] There are no other radical or important measures that we can think of. Of course, the present studies have included, and you might not have noted it, even the agricultural costs like fertilizer, pesticide, irrigation water, and even electricity. These are automatically studied every time there is an alteration in the value of currency. [end recording]

On flooding of low areas, the president pointed out the flood control program is designed to solve the problem, and it is a continuing concern of the government. Some of the money borrowed by the government from foreign sources have been used to fund flood control. The president said there exists a reason why flood waters such as those in Manila today receded quite fast after 1 or 2 hours. The president explained that even with an efficient flood control system, flash floods cannot be prevented in areas below sea level and when heavy rains fall during high tide.

#### MARCOS ASKS KBL TO CHOOSE BATASAN SPEAKER

OW171435 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Manila, June 17 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos said today that the ruling party would discuss electing a parliamentary speaker who could take over the presidency should the post become vacant during the 23-day break between the outgoing and incoming legislatures. He said that the KBL party would meet on the matter June 25-28. "By then we will have decided whether we shall call a special session on July 1 to elect a speaker," Mr. Marcos said in a presidential palace statement. The current National Assembly session is to end on June 30.

The palace said Manila opposition Assemblyman-elect Gemiliano Lopez of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) had urged the president to call the session immediately after June 30. "The worst that can happen is that the possible power vacuum may be seized by some person or group, Filipino or foreigner, who will then strike to promote their own interests," Mr. Lopez said without elaboration.

While the gap is only 23 days, Mr. Lopez said "the risk to the Filipino people of that comparatively brief period is tremendous."

The opposition decided Monday to field its own candidate for speaker, who automatically will be the minority floorleader. Two of the names mentioned were Jose Laurel, a speaker in Congress before martial law abolished it in 1972, and former Senator Ramon Mitra, who was minority Senate floor leader during the same period.

ENRILE ON 'PROTRACTED CONFLICT' WITH REBELS

HK160504 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 6 Jun 84 pp 1, 7

[Report by Gabriel Mercader: "War on Marxist Rebels a Protracted Conflict -- Enrile"]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile admitted that the "war" against Marxist subversives in the country will be a "protracted conflict." Enrile arrived in Davao City yesterday in the course of an inspection trip in trouble spots in Mindanao to assess the actual peace and order situation in these areas.

Enrile declared that the government will adopt counter measures to contain the intensified Marxist insurgency problem in the country. He said that the defeat of the boycott movement in the last Batasan election was a blow to Marxist insurgents in the country "whose ideology was turned down by the electorate." He added that subversives have intensified their "outbursts of violence" following the debacle of the boycott movement in the last elections "which betrays their desperation after being turned down by the electorate."

The defense minister singled out the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as the enemies of the Filipino people and the established democratic government. He said that the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) no longer poses a serious threat to the government, adding that their activities have "diminished in intensity and significance." Enrile made these remarks in a formal press conference with members of the local mass media at the Davao Insular Intercontinental Inn last night.

Present during the interview were Davao City Mayor Elias B. Lopez, RUC [Regional Unified Command] Commander Brig. General Jaime Echeverria, Recom XI Commander Brig. General Dionisio Tangatue, Maj. General Delfin C. Castro, Southern Command chief and Metrodiscom Commander Col. Geronimo Valderrama. "The Mindanao situation is not as serious as it is being pictured by the Western press."

This was how Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile described Southern Philippines as he flew to Butuan City this noon for another round of talks with military commanders, local officials and civic leaders in that northern timber city some 289 kilometers from Davao City.

Minister Enrile arrived from Cotabato City yesterday to confer with military officials, government leaders, members of the Davao City media and representatives of civic groups, last night and this morning. He discussed with barangay leaders the problems confronting them in their respective areas of responsibilities at the Cuisin Hotel during a conference also attended by City Mayor Elias B. Lopez, Davao del Norte Gov. Gregorio Dujali and Davao Del Sur Gov Primo Ocampo.

Earlier, Enrile also visited Palawan, Tawi-Tawi and Zamboanga City before proceeding to central and southeastern Mindanao where he conducted some sort of "pulsation" mission in these areas. He said that the "Mindanao peace and order situation is not as serious that the people should be alarmed," before motoring to the Bangoy airport. Enrile promised the Davawenos that he is coming back for a similar purpose in the near future.

Aside from the defense press corps, Minister Enrile was also covered by some foreign journalists. While here, Enrile told military officers to let the police forces run routine police jobs. The PC [Philippine Constabulary] and other AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] soldiers will only standby for combat purposes or act as reserves in the event the police units can no longer tackle tougher functions against criminalities and insurgencies. With Enrile are Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, Brig. Gen. Jaime Echeverria and Brig. Gen. Dionisio S. Tangatue, Jr.

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